LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."---Leviticus 25 : 10.

VOL. IV. HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1845. NO. 30.

Moral Department.

From the Boston Recorder.

Exhibition of the Pupils of the Institution for the Blind.

On Thursday afternoon last, some thirty of the pupils of the South Boston Institution for the Education of the Blind, gave an exhibition of their attainments at the State-house before the Legislative Committee on Public Charitable Institutions. The exhibition was conducted by Dr. Howe, and his assistant instructors. The spacious hall, the Representatives' Chamber, was crowded by members of the Legislature and gentlemen and ladies of the city. The pupils were seated on an elevated platform, on which were books, maps, astronomical and other apparatus used by the blind, musical instruments, &c.

In a few introductory observations, Doct. Howe explained the methods employed for communicating instruction to the blind thro' the sense of touch, and remarked that the only difference between the methods employed for instructing the blind, and seeing persons, was that the one was adapted to the sense of touch, and the other to the sense of sight. He then exhibited one of the books printed in raised letters, and observed that each person could, by a glance at this volume, readily understand the process by which the mind of the blind could be reached and instructed through the medium of tangible characters. Globes, maps, mathematical diagrams, &c., &c. are all addressed to the sense of touch in the manner that books for the blind are; and by the employment of these, and by oral teaching, the blind are capable of high attainments in almost every branch of knowledge. Three small girls from 9 to 10 years of age were brought forward to read. Dr. Howe requested some one of the audience to name any portion of the New Testament for the pupils to read. The 14th chapter of John and the 15th of Matthew were named. These chapters the girls readily found by feeling, and read portions of them by passing their finger over the raised letters. They read without hesitation, each alternately a verse, and with an emphasis indicative of a perfect comprehension of the meaning of the words read. Each one of them read as rapidly as a clergyman usually reads from the pulpit! This exercise was touchingly interesting, and caused a grateful tear to flow from many eyes. The idea, the perfect demonstration, that those sightless children were able to read God's written word, could not but fill the christian's heart with gratitude.

A number of the pupils of both sexes were now exercised in arithmetic, and answered many questions put to them, which in their solution required great power of mental calculation. The following was one of the questions which they were requested to answer:—"If 1-5th of the people now in the house, are in the eastern gallery; 1-6th in the western; 1-3d on the floor of the Representatives' Hall; 1-4th in the Senate Chamber, and the remainder, amounting to 60, are on the stage, how many persons are there in the house?" This problem was answered by a young lad in a space of time almost as brief, as that required for its proposal. The lad solved the problem by the mental process, unaided by slate or pencil. Other and more difficult questions were solved by the pupils by the numerical and algebraical process, and this part of the exhibition demonstrated the great capacity the blind person has for mathematical studies. Two or three pieces of music were now sung by the pupils with taste and judgment, one of their number presiding at the piano-forte. Geography and astronomy were the next subjects in which the pupils were examined; and to these as in reading and mathematics, they showed great proficiency. This part of the examination was conducted by Mr. Park, and Miss Carter, both blind, who have been educated at and are now instructors in the institution.

Two pupils were now brought forward, who created the liveliest interest in the audience. We allude to Laura Bridgman and Oliver Caswell, who are deaf and dumb as well as blind. Laura was in fine spirits and full of playfulness. She is now 15 years old, has a beautifully modelled head, and a most attractive and expressive countenance. Her form is rather slender—but she is graceful in all her movements, and her step is firm and fearless. Oliver, who is also 15 years old, is rather small in stature, and has a face indicative of much intelligence and benevolence.—He has much more of the sedateness of the philosopher in his manner than Laura has, but less of the restless activity of mind. Both have been taught to converse by the manual alphabet and to read in books printed for the blind. They have also been instructed in geography and arithmetic, and some other branches, and both are able to write a fair legible hand, and to correspond with their friends at a distance. Many specimens of their writing, executed during the exhibition, were distributed to the audience. Many questions were asked Laura, for the purpose of testing her powers, and her answers to some of them were amusing. Being asked for what purpose she supposed the people now in the hall came for, she replied in the finger language, thus: "the ladies came to witness our exhibition, and the gentlemen for amusement." And being informed that one of the editors of the daily press was here taking notes of the exhibition, she wrote the following on a strip of paper, and sent it to the editor. "I hope that the man will write a good account to please people." The exhibition continued till dark, and finally closed by instrumental music by a band of 15 pupils.—The whole performance was highly interesting; and never on any similar exhibition, have we been more impressed with the good which the institution at South Boston is conferring on those who resort to it for instruction.—There are great numbers of blind children now scattered through New England who ought to be sent to this school. And we would urge every clergyman who knows of the existence of such children, to use his influence to have them sent.

Under Bonds to Keep the Peace.

AMERICAN INDEBTEDNESS TO ENGLAND.

It appears from a tabular statement in a London paper, that different states of our Union owe, for mony borrowed in Great Britain alone, no less than $181,000,000! Well, there is some consolation even in this; for it forms in truth a pledge of peace between the two countries. Canning once said that England was under bonds of eight hundred millions sterling, nearly $4,000,000,000, to keep the peace of Europe; and on this principle, every international debt is a bond of peace among nations. It is one of the links that interwine their interests; and such interlinking of any interests, personal or pecuniary, religious or political, will increase their aversion to war.—*Advocate of Peace.*

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ARDENT SPIRITS.—What evil has it done? To record all its mischiefs would take volumes. Governor Everett enumerates the following among the evils it has inflicted upon the country within the last ten years, viz:—

1. It has cost in direct expenses $500,000,000.
2. It has cost in indirect expenses $600,000,000.
3. It has destroyed 300,000 lives.
4. It has sent 100,000 children to the poor houses.
5. It has consigned at least 150,000 to jails and prisons.
6. It has made at least 1000 maniacs.
7. It has instigated the commission of 1500 murders.
8. It has caused 2000 persons to commit suicide.
9. It has burnt and otherwise destroyed property to the amount of $5,000,000.
10. It has made not less than 200,000 widows.
11. It has made 1,000,000 orphans.
12. It has endangered the inheritance left us by our fathers, and fixed a foul blot on the fair name of America.—*Chr. Secretary.*

YANCEY, who lately fought a bloodless duel with Clingman of North Carolina, is said to have killed an uncle of his wife not long since, for which he was sentenced to 12 years confinement in the Penitentiary. The Governor of Alabama immediately pardoned him, and the people then elected him to Congress!

Nothing is more sincerely to be deplored than that men should be had in great honor, despite of their great wickedness! What are our laws good for if we send the most notorious law-breakers to Washington to make them? If the Bible is true, "the people must mourn" for this.

INSANE HOSPITAL.

We have received the reports of the several officers of this institution, and have been much interested by their perusal. We publish below the report of the Trustees, by which it will be seen that the affairs of the Hospital are in a prosperous condition. It also appears by these reports that but a very few of the insane persons in the state, compared with the whole number, enjoy the benefits of a residence at the Hospital. For the comfort of this unfortunate class of persons and the hope of their restoration it is very desirable that the number in the Hospital be greatly augmented.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The Trustees of the Maine Hospital at Augusta, in compliance with the provisions of the act of March 22d, 1843, make to the Governor and Council the following Report.

That during the past year Mrs. Maynard resigned the office of matron, and Mrs. Maria Johnson has been appointed to that situation.

At the last settlement, made Nov. 30th there was a balance of $53,06 in the Treasurer's hands, and the balances then due to the institution were $3 334,40.

The number of patients at our last annual visit on the 25th and 26th of Dec. last, was 81—50 males and 31 females.

From this statement it is seen that the financial condition of the institution is now very nearly the same as it was last year.—There was then due to the Treasurer $206,70 which has been paid; and there is now due from patients $339,42 less than was last year. Within the year $550 was received from the State, part of which was expended in making and painting a picket fence around the Hospital, and the residue in other improvements and repairs.

The charge for female patients has been continued at $1,50 per week, as proposed in our last report, and their number has been increased from 23 to 31, and there is yet room for 20 more. If the rooms were filled and all the patient's bills could be collected, there would be no occasion for aid from the State, and even now the Trustees do not propose to ask any more than $300 to cover the expense of boarding and clothing, for the past year, John Wheeler, Ellen Herbet, and Geo. W. Ewer, (who are unable to pay, and have no settlement within the State,) and Moses Butterfield, who was sent to the Hospital, under the Resolve of March 19, 1844, and who has not sufficient property to support himself. Should the number of female patients be much enlarged, additions of furniture for their comfort and accomodation must be made, but the Trustees will not ask an appropriation for that object at present.

The affairs of the institution are well managed, and all of the officers discharge their duties faithfully and promptly; and it is to be regretted that more of our citizens who are suffering the ills and tortures incident to the insane, when out of the Hospital, are not sent here for restoration and the advantages of this institution.

Letters were addressed by one of the Trustees, early in the season, to the overseers of the poor in all the cities and towns in the State, asking information as to the number of insane persons and idiots in their respective cities and towns, the average weekly expense of their support, and what number of them were supported by themselves or friends, and what number by the towns. Answers have been received from only 153 out of 357 towns written to, and some of these are so deficient upon some points as to render it difficult to arrive at satisfactory conclusions; but from it is seen that in

			Insane.	Idiots.
12 towns in	York county	there are	48	46
10 "	Cumberland	"	33	36
19 "	Lincoln	"	51	61
15 "	Oxford	"	15	26
7 "	Somerset	"	9	4
5 "	Aroostook	"	2	3
14 "	Kennebec	"	45	29
4 "	Waldo	"	9	2
14 "	Penobscot	"	9	13
7 "	Franklin	"	6	8
16 "	Piscataquis	"	7	7
16 "	Hancock	"	21	28
14 "	Washington	"	8	6
			263	269

If the number of insane persons and idiots, in towns not heard from, should be according to their population, as in the towns above stated, there would be 613 insane, and 627 idiots in the whole state, which is nearly double the number given in the last census, and much greater than has been generally supposed, and calls loudly upon the Legislature to ascertain if the fact be so, and to make such further provision for their comfort and restoration as the deplorable condition of most of them demands.

REUEL WILLIAMS,
LEVI J. HAM,
MOSES MASON,
J. H. HARTWELL.

Augusta, Dec. 31, 1844.

INHUMAN.—The Nashville Whig of the 30th ult., says that the keeper of a liquor shop in that city, caused two little boys, brothers, to drink raw whiskey for a trifling wager, the consequence of which was the death of one of the two, and the stupefaction of the other, on the spot! This was truly the act of a fiend.

WAR OF THE MIRROR ON THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The following characteristic article was written some time since by the editor of the Christian Mirror in reply to an excellent communication from a correspondent. We publish it now to explain an article inside, which was rejected by that paper, and also to afford the Liberty Party in Maine, as well as elsewhere, the means of estimating more fully the *character* and *sources* of the hostility arrayed against it. The correspondent expressed the opinion that Mr. Cummings must have evidence against Mr. Birney which had not been made public.

What our brother supposes in the closing part of his communication, may have some foundation in fact. Still, our additional knowledge, though it cannot but influence our opinion of the man, is not of that demonstrable kind which makes it allowable to use it in public; and therefore we have confined ourselves to the use of such facts as are indisputable, and such as have been before the public long enough to be disproved if they can be.—And we are not only justified in using them, but we are bound to use them, when we have to do with men, who lay claim to exclusive regard to moral principles in their party, and to pure moral character in their candidates. Besides, there is less need that we should refer to any thing not authenticated, as the next Presidential election is some years ahead, and Time, the great revealer, will probably make the needful developments, and confirm or put to flight whatever has an unfavorable aspect.

We are confirmed in this conclusion by a very recent development. There was a "Liberty" convention at Albany, week before last. Joshua Leavitt read an address, which was to go out, we infer, in the name of the convention, for its approval. Mr. Lewis Tappan objected to portions of the address, as reported. "It said among other things," remarked Mr. T. "that the Liberty party never nominated any man who used profane language. Now I know of at least one prominent candidate, who *does* use profane language, and who is opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage to colored citizens." (1)

The conviction is perfectly clear and strong in our mind, that the pretence of greater moral purity in the third party candidates is an utterly groundless one; and that it has been sustained in a manner, which put both truth and morality to a most agonizing torture.—Worthy men there doubtless are among them; and so there are among the candidates of the other parties; and each has its share of questionable characters. Let any one—setting aside the national candidates who live far from us—look at those of our own State, (our present correspondent always excepted) and say, if there be any such preference as is claimed on the score of moral excellence.—Equal justice to all requires us to repel this baseless pretence. (2)

Our correspondent quotes us, as saying, years ago, that Mr. Birney had sunk himself 20 per cent. by accepting the nomination.—We had forgotten it, but stand ready to assume all the responsibility which such a saying implies; and would readily do it, if instead of 20, we had said 120 per cent. For Mr. B. had previously set his name to opinions strongly adverse to the formation of a Liberty party, and more than once, if we do not misremember. We have not the documents in our possession, and our recollection is not very minute; but unless we have confounded their contents with something else, he said what implied, that, to form a third party, would be to neglect the slave in the scramble for office—that such a party would serve as a nucleus for the offscouring of other parties, the disaffected, disappointed office-seekers, and ambitious aspirants, to attach themselves to for the sake of rising into notice, &c.—If we have overstated his views, we will most cheerfully correct, when we can get hold of the documents.

Yet he accepted the nomination, and became the leader of this third party. Why should not such a step, such a sudden summerset, sink him in the estimation of every impartial man? If you exonerate him from fulfilling his own prediction, or acting from ambitious motives, you impeach his sagacity in his previous deliberately formed and expressed opinions. In either alternative, it is impossible to feel any preeminent veneration for him. (3)

If now we should say, that the Liberty party—while it includes as good men as the earth upholds—draws in also the desperate and unprincipled—the man fond of change—the man given to censure and revilings—the domestic despot, who tyrannizes over his wife and children—the disappointed office-seeker and cast-off members of other parties—the sour churl, whom nothing else can please, and whom that will not please long—the factious church member, and the member boisterous for the church's purity, while he may be a chief cause of her reproach—we should say little more than Mr. Birney predicted would be witnessed, if such a party were formed. And events, sometimes come up which, in spite of us, make us feel more respect for him, as a prophet, than in any other character. Miller deserves not to be named with him. (4)

Our correspondent complains that we do not treat other parties as we do the Liberty party. There is wickedness enough in other parties to pain the reflecting mind. As the three embrace the great mass of our population, they include about all the wickedness there is perpetrated in the land. As parties, we have intended to show equal respect to the rights of all. But the other parties have not, for years, (or very seldom) infringed upon our rights, as the editor of a religious paper—they have not strove to enlist our paper, in the advocacy of their views, or in puffing their candidates, and not tolerating any refutation—they have not, as parties or individuals, attempted to create factions in our churches, and disturb our ecclesiastical peace—they have not made political attachment the test of piety, or a qualification for church membership. They have not been perpetually misrepresenting us, and driving us upon our defence. Let "Liberty" men cease slandering us, and reporting for truth hear-say falsehoods, in their caucuses and papers and elsewhere—in a word, let us alone, and then see if we trouble them. (5)

As to the question of "few slaves," we had in mind the deed of emancipation, which specifies only six: "I do —— emancipate, manumit, set free, and forever discharge from the condition of slavery, my slave Michael, a black man about 40 years old; his wife Hannah, about 38 years old; and their three children, Mary, 17 years old; Betsey, nearly 16 years old; and Edwin, a boy 14 years old, and also a mulatto girl between six and seven years old, named Amanda, whom I brought with me from Alabama." These are all that are named in this deed, which is dated June 2, 1834, and which brought Mr. B. into public notice as an abolitionist. He is understood to have sold the mass of his slaves before leaving Alabama. The two notes of $250 each, which he took on the sale of Charles, are dated July 8, 1834—about five weeks after emancipating the six mentioned above. It seems hardly probable that the pressure of poverty could have been so great as to compel him to sell Charles. Those which he inherited from his father, did not come into his possession till 1839, when he was receiving a competent salary as Anti-Slavery agent, and, of course, did not need the avails of their sale. (6)

REMARKS. 1. These charges against the late Hon. Thomas Morris have been satisfactorily explained and refuted, but it is much easier for that paper to overlook such things than those which implicate an abolitionist.

2. What concern has that editor with the claims of the Liberty Party, whether they are well founded or not? If "equal justice" on this subject is his business, let him go through and adjudicate upon the pertinacious claims of Whigs and Democrats, each to superior excellence.

3. If then a man, after mature deliberation and in the light of transpiring events, changes his mind, he should "sink in the estimation of impartial men!"

4. We will only ask the reader to look this passage over again in "behalf of the Maine Missionary Society," and if he should view it as a specimen of low political scurrility, he has a right so to do.

5. Every man acquainted with the facts knows this paragraph to be a tissue of misrepresentations. It is not a new artifice to hurl a poisoned shaft, as in this editor's last attack on Mr. Birney, then if opposed, follow up the design on the pretext of self-defence.

6. This needs no remark from us, and we will only commend it to Congregational christians in Maine.

From the Boston Recorder.

CHURCH ACTION ON SLAVERY.

At a meeting of the Congregational Church in South Marshfield, held on the first day of February, 1845, the following preamble and resolutions were with very great unanimity adopted.

Whereas the whole system of American slavery must be regarded as a physical, political, and moral evil, the natural consequences of which are not merely to doom two and a half millions of our fellow citizens to hopeless ignorance, degradation, and servitude; but also to deprive them in a great measure of the privileges of the Gospel,—to introduce among them general licentiousness by destroying the sacredness of the marriage contract—to degrade them in almost every other respect, by removing all restrainsts on the natural corruption of the human heart—and thus to render their wretched condition in this life, but the means of preparing them for one still more wretched in the life to come; therefore

Resolved, That as a church of the Lord Jesus Christ we express our public abhorrence of this sin—our sympathy for those of our fellow beings who are by it unjustly and cruelly deprived of the natural privileges of their birthright—and our unwillingness to any longer extend the hand of christian fellowship to those ministers of the Gospel, or members of the church, who, notwithstanding the light every where enjoyed on this subject at the present day, still continue to practice it.

Resolved, That in view of all the misery, degradation, and guilt, that slavery has brought upon our race; including the oppressor as well as the oppressed; and which it is now striving to perpetuate by recourse to measures the most unjust, and iniquitous; we recognise it as a christian duty binding upon us both in our associated and private capacity, not only to bear our testimony against it, but also, to exert all the influence in our power, compatible with the temper and spirit of the Gospel, to hasten its speedy and final overthrow.

From the Christian Politician.

Men Responsible as Individuals for the Existence of Wicked Laws.

The great moral conflict so long preparing between the antagonist principles, Good and Evil, has fully commenced. The war of extermination of either the good or the bad, has *fully and fairly* commenced; God only knows the results, and which will be the conqueror. Henceforth these United States are to be the theatre for a battle more obstinately contested, and longer protracted, than any war that heretofore has desolated the earth: we mean *the battle of opinion, between the Laws of God and the Laws of Man.*

"When Greek meets Greek
Then comes the tug of war."

It would be well for us to be coming to some conclusion which side we will espouse in this war. The lines are being drawn, the distance between the contending parties is narrowing, and go we must to the one side or to the other; there can be no neutrality; God will not allow it; neither will the contending parties themselves permit it.

The question is to be settled whether as a nation and as individuals, the law of the Slave states shall be thrown over us as shackles to hamper, to obstruct, to restrain us in the march to freedom, to Civilization, and to the sublime triumphs of pure and unadulterated Christianity; or whether we shall acknowledge any law as binding upon us that comes in conflict with the Law of God.

One thing is sure, that every individual must examine his responsibility in regard to the existence and continuance of the wicked laws that rule us, for God will hold him responsible for them as an individual at the Judgment.

Living under a representative government as we do, where every one has a voice in making and unmaking the laws, we are just as responsible for their existence as if we were ourselves the legislators.

No one doubts but if every American in the whole nation should do all he could to abolish slavery, it would be done. If then the nation as a body is guilty of the sin, and every individual of it, by bringing his influence against it, could remove the evil, then if any individual neglects to do all that he can to effect its removal, he is responsible, will be held responsible to God for the neglect to bring his influence to bear against it, and is guilty of keeping millions in bondage, and of perpetrating with all its enormities this terrible sin. God will not try us as a nation in the day of Judgment, but as individuals. The congress of the United States will not be summoned to the bar of God as a body, to answer for all their transactions, but as individual members of that body.

The city of Cincinnati will not be called to stand before the Almighty in its corporate capacity to answer such question as He may put, as whether Cincinnati did all in her power for the removal of oppression and the wicked laws that sustain it, but each individual of its seventy-five thousand inhabitants will be obliged to meet by himself and alone, the searching gaze of the almighty and to undergo separately the terrible scrutiny of the Judgment day.

What a terrible truth! this answering for one's self at the Bar of God.

Oh that every individual in this city, in the entire west, and in the whole nation could be brought to consider it with reference to the existence of American slavery, and feel it as they will feel and know it to be a fearful reality in the day when Perfect Justice shall reign triumphant throughout the Universe.

Political Department.

From the Liberty Courier.

OUTRAGEOUS INEQUALITY.

Much has been said and written to show the efforts of the general government to sustain the system of slavery. The unequal proportions in which the offices in the gift of the Government, have been distributed, is a matter of just complaint. That the Government should select from the 250,000 slaveholders of the south *two-thirds* of the officers to bear rule over MILLIONS of freemen as well qualified to discharge the duties of those offices as they, is an outrage on the rights of the people, to which, we hope, they will not much longer submit. But unequal and unjust as is the distribution of the offices referred to, that inequality and injustice are fully equalled, perhaps surpassed, in the provision made for the salaries of the officers.

We call special attention to the following table showing the number of United States' Judicial Districts, the salaries received by each Judge, and the amount of population for which each has to transact business. The amount of population is indicated by the number of Representatives in Congress to which each State is entitled. This estimate includes of course *three-fifths* of the slaves, who have no interest in the existence of these courts.—These salaries, be it remembered also, are paid out of the general treasury, the funds of which are drawn in much more than equitable proportion from the hardfisted yeomanry of the North.

But to the table:

	No. of Reps.	Salaries.
FREE STATES.		
Maine,	7	$1,800
N. Hampshire,	4	1,000
Massachusetts,	10	2,500
Rhode Island,	2	1,500
Vermont,	4	1,200
New York, North dis.	34	2,000
South dis.		3,500
New Jersey,	5	1,500
Penn. East dis.	24	2,500
West dis.		
Ohio,	21	1,000
Indiana,	11	1,000
Illinois,	10	1,000
Michigan,	7	1,500
Wisconsin Territory,		1,800
Iowa Territory,		1,800
SLAVE STATES.		
Delaware,	1	1,500
Maryland,	6	2,000
Virginia, East dis.	15	1,800
West dis.		1,600
North Carolina,	9	2,000
South Carolina,	7	2,500
Georgia,	8	2,500
Alabama, North dis.		2,500
South dis.	7	2,500
Mississippi, North dis.	4	2,000
South dis.		2,000
Louisiana, East dis.	4	3,000
West dis.		3,000
Tennessee, East dis.		1,500
West dis.	11	1,500
Middle dis.		1,500
Kentucky,	10	1,500
Missouri,	5	1,200
Arkansas,	1	2,000
Florida, East. dis.		2,300
Middle dis.		1,800
West dis.		1,800
South dis.		2,300
Apalach. dis.		1,800

The District of Columbia has a District Judge with a salary of $2,700, and two assistants with a salary of $2,500 each.

It will only require a glance at the above table to enable the reader to see the manifest injustice of our Judiciary regulations. Whilst Ohio, with a population entitling her to TWENTY ONE Representatives in Congress, has but one Judicial District with a Judge who receives a salary of $1,000, Alabama, with a population, including three-fifths of her slaves, entitling her so but SEVEN Representatives, is divided into two Districts with as many Judges, receiving a salary of TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

Compare again Ohio and Tennessee. The former with a population and District Judge as above; the latter having the same territorial limits and about *half* our population, has her THREE Judges with a salary in the aggregate of FORTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Look again, at the *Territories. Iowa* and *Wisconsin* has each *one* Judge with a salary of *One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars.*—Whilst *Florida*, with but little over half the extent of territory and amount of population is divided into FIVE Districts with as many Judges, receiving a salary in the aggregate of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Should not the PEOPLE, who have to furnish the means of paying these officers, enquire of our law makers, in a language which will convince them that an answer must be returned—"Why is it that such a marked difference in favor of Slaveholding over non-slaveholding Judges is manifested in the policy of the government?"

The question, we belief affords but one correct answer, and that is—THEY ARE SLAVE HOLDERS.

☞ Many of our exchanges are filled with accounts of the various receptions of Mr. Polk on his journey to Washington.

From the Baltimore Visiter.

THE BLACK LAWS OF MARYLAND.

We are pained to the heart, to see the hand of cruelty at work in relation to the free black and mulatto residents of the State. There is now under way, a movement to increase the penalties of constables in relation to the suppression of meetings of the colored people. In the name of mercy, do our legislators wish to degrade the office of constable still lower? Better use blood-hounds at once!

A law of 1831 provided that any free colored persons should only leave the State to return again, on condition of such persons filing a certificate of his intentions, the nature of his business, &c. It seems that the law has been so altered that a colored person is forbidden to return to the state after an absence of thity days. We denounce this law as a dark stain upon the statute-book—a cruel exercise of petty tyranny! And we warn Gov. Pratt to think of the interests of his own party (leaving higher considerations out of view) before he sanctions this and other bills in contemplation. Tamper not with the growing sentiment of *our own citizens*, upon this subject, unless you are willing to drive hundreds of anti-slavery Whigs from your ranks—ay, hundreds of anti-slavery men in *Maryland*. Rest assured that these will hold a Whig Legislature and Whig Governor, answerable for these returns to Barbarism, for the purpose of propping the rotten fabric of slavery!

We write not as a politician, but as a *man* pleading for our *fellow men*. And would to God, there were now in our Legislature, some one with enough of moral courage to *speak* for the down-trodden—to rebuke this spirit of heartless cruelty—to tell the projectors of such laws, that they cannot consistently complain of "northern interference" while a class of our fellow-men are placed in as bad a light to the yankee, as that in which we of the south have been wont to view the heathen of other lands! Would that there were some member who had the courage to tell them that they are destroying, in their madness, that which they are aiming to preserve—that they are playing into the hands of their enemies, giving them fresh pretexts for the kind of action of which they so bitterly complain. God grant our legislators more wisdom and humanity, and a power to discriminate between needful laws and despotic cruelty! We go for the protection of slave property, as other property, while it is recognized, but we will not consent to have it protected by laws of such needless severity.

GIVEN UP!!!!!

Poor Watson, in Cincinnati, whose case, so ably argued by Mr. Birney, which was reported in the Boston Chronicle a few days since, has been GIVEN UP to his master, the white American pirate. The magistrate selected by that master under the act of Congress of '93, was *satisfied* that Watson was a slave, and from the dictate of his own pro-slavery breast delivered him up. And the great State of Ohio allows it.

The Cincinnati Herald thus speaks of the closing scene:

At the close of Mr. Birney's speech, last Tuesday, in the case of Samuel Watson, before the magistrate Mark T. Taylor, when it was apparent that the latter was resolved to give the victim up, the poor fellow turned to Mr. Birney, and anxiously asked, "Have you done every thing—can nothing more be done?" "Nothing more," was the reply. "God Almighty bless you, then Mr. Birney!" he exclaimed, "I'll never forget you." As he said this, he wrung the hand of his counsel, and then meekly submitted to the power of an irresponsible master, by whom he was hurried off into a slave State.

We would sooner have the simple blessing of that helpless man, than all the gold with which his master could reward counsel and constable for fastening chains upon him. Was their sleep the sweeter the night of that eventful day, for the reflection that while they were reposing in the enjoyment of God-given liberty, the victim of their efforts was lying friendless, helpless, hopeless, in Covington jail, under the despotic power of a fellow being, rendered infuriate by the obstacles which had been thrown in the way of his hallowed claims?

Good God! Suppose these assistants of the slaveholder were called suddenly to stand before the bar of Inexorable Justice? How could they endure the eye of the Judge, when he should demand of them, *"Where is thy brother?"* For the wealth of worlds, we would not have the blood of an innocent man upon our souls. And is not *slavery* bad as *death*? Is it not death—the death of all that is noble in man, the death of all that is worth living for?

A Word from the Right Quarter.

We rejoice to notice, (says the Lowell Standard,) that here and there a Democratic editor speaks out against the shameful project of Texas Annexation. The following noble protest is from the editor of the N. Y. Evening Post. Referring to the abominable vote of the House of Representatives on the Texas resolution, he says:

"So gross an outrage has not been perpetrated since the formation of the government. By a mere majority vote, without any consultation of the people themselves, by a Congress elected without the slightest reference to the question, the basis of the compact is entirely changed. A foreign nation incorporated into this republic, the representation of property enormously extended, the blight and mildew of Slavery under the auspices of the Federal government fastened upon a new and vast territory, the far greater proportion of which is yet unsettled, and the whole substantial power of the country transferred to the slaveholding States. By no such measure, in no such spirit, was this Union established. By no such measure, in no such spirit, can it be maintained.

If local combination can thus wrest and pervert the power of a majority—thus entirely disregard not only the wishes, but the rights of the minority; if this thing can with impunity be accomplished, it is idle to suppose that for any great length of time, this government will answer the purpose for which it was created.

In regard to the manner in which it has been brought about, but little need now be said. The Northern Whigs, who with loud protestations of hostility to Annexation in their mouths, supported with such remarkable consistency the great slaveholder, 'who had no personal objection to the Annexation of Texas,' will probably find little comfort in the fact, that the bill just passed is the offspring of one of their own party. The Northern and Western Democrats who have voted for it, deserve, and will, we doubt not, receive very deliberate attention from their constituents.

Much too yet remains to be done—this bill is not yet the law of the land; nor can ever be, if the legislature of this State—if the Democracy of the North, are true to themselves.

We cannot stand under the responsibility, partial or entire, of any such bill as this. Nor can the bill itself stand, even if it should pass the Senate without amendments. It will never be looked upon with either favor or regard, and the first majority that obtains power against it, will treat it with as little ceremony as the minority has just been handled.

A fashionable lady in New York wears a street dress which cost one thousand dollars.

Correspondence.

For the Liberty Standard.

HOW IT IS DONE.

February 15, 1844.

MR. WILLEY:—I learn from the proceedgs of the recent Anti-Slavery assemblage Hallowell, that some special effort is eeded to sustain the anti-slavery press in aine—and that such efforts are about to be ut forth.

I am perfectly satisfied that the anti-slavery ause *cannot* be sustained without the influnce of the press. And that the cause of the iberty party will advance only as the influnce of the liberty press is diffused. We ay as well attempt to convert the world to hristianity without a knowledge of the bible, s to bring men to a correct understanding nd right action in the cause of human liberty without laying before them the whole subject vith all the facts as it can be done only by he press. The man therefore who does the ost to bring the influence of the liberty press n contact with the patriotic minds of our felow citizens will do the most to hasten the xtinction of slavery, and the triumph of freeom.

Take the following facts. A few years ince a devoted and ardent friend of the cause of emancipation subscribed for the Liberty Standard. These he distributed as he could ind men to take them. One copy he put ino a family consisting of a father and three ons, all opposed to anti-slavery measures.—Now all four are voting abolitionists. Another copy he put into another family of four sons, with the same results. Not one of the nine were swallowed in the whirlpool of Whiggery, or borne off in the tornado of Democracy at our late election. The mothers and daughters in these two families are, in their sphere, as devoted and laborious in the good cause as the husbands and sons. Let every friend of true and universal freedom having the means go and do likewise, and slavery will soon be constrained to hide its hideous visage. F——.

For the Liberty Standard.

MR. WILLEY—Dear Sir:—The following communication was sent some weeks ago to the editor of the Christian Mirror with the liberty to publish it if he thought proper. I do not know that he received it, though I presume he did, and, I should not trouble you with it after so long a time, did not recent "developments" make me more desirous of its publication, than when I forwarded it to him. I cannot say that this copy is *precisely* the same us that sent to Mr. Cummings, as that was altered in a few instances from the original draft.

—

REV. MR. CUMMINGS—Dear Sir:—I had not thought of troubling you further with any remarks touching the subject of my former communication, but on perusing your comments, I felt that the matter between us ought not in justice to remain precisely in its present shape. You appear to me evidently to be under a misapprehension as to the motives and aims of the Liberty Party—or at any rate of some of those who have consented to have their names placed before the public, as candidates for offices of different grades.

But permit me before doing this to say that I do not think you met fully the two points of chief prominence in my former communication, viz: Mr. Birney's obligation to redeem the slave Charles, at his own cost, and my request for light on the implied charge of concealed guilt. The first point you do not notice at all, that I perceive; while you leave him under the same blasting suspicion of crimes of the darkest character—the recital of which would make the ears of his "idolizers" tingle—admitting at the same time, that your knowledge is not of that "demonstrable" kind which makes it allowable to use it in public. As to the "indisputable facts" you speak of, implying of course facts derogatory to Mr. B's christian character, which have been for a length of time "before the public and not yet disproved," I can only say that I am totally in the dark respecting them. The only *definite* charge, which I recollect to have seen in the Christian Mirror, bearing at all in this direction, which has not been disproved, is that of his having sold Charles; but I cannot suppose that is all you meant by tingling facts. Any light, which time and inclination will permit you to throw on this subject, will be thankfully received, as I write not for strife, but for truth and justice, if I know my own intentions.

Will you now indulge me in a few observations on other portions of your comments—excusing the apparent abruptness of my remarks for the sake of brevity.

That Mr. Leavitt might be so incautious, as to say in his address "that the Liberty Party never nominated any man who used profane language, is very possible; but the assertion proves pretty clearly to my mind two things, (admitting Mr. L. to be a man of common veracity,) viz: that he *knew* of no candidate who was profane, and also, that he would not agree in nominating any one, who, to his knowledge, was guilty of profanity. And my testimony on this subject would be the same, and my opinion of the relative purity of the different parties is quite different from yours, though I am far from maintaining that the Liberty party, or its candidates, are all that could be desired.

You speak of the candidates of the Liberty Party in general, as aspirants for political office, equally with the candidates of the other great parties. I did not suppose that a man of your understanding could entertain such a thought. You surely must have more faith in the speedy consummation of the abolition project than I have, to justify such an opinion. And as the reward of that faith, I hereby pledge to the editor of the Christian Mirror, all the emoluments accruing from my nomination, for his sole use and behoof; or to be invested in $10 shares in that paper, to be expended in supplying, in part, the destitution of religious instruction in the spiritual wastes of our States, and, henceforth, should he not advocate my election, or at any rate, when be contends that the abolition candidates are no better than the corresponding ones in the other parties, if he is not particular to except his present correspondent, I shall know that *he* is acting disinterestedly.

You assign as a principal reason for Mr. Birney's sinking so low in your esteem, that he changed his mind in regard to the expediency of forming a third party. I can hardly suppose you to be ignorant of the fact, that scarcely any abolitionists, in the infancy of their enterprize contemplated separate political action. The constitutions of most, if not all societies, large and small, shut up the members to other means for the removal of slavery, and had the plan of a third party been proposed, at that time, scarcely one in a thousand, I apprehend, would have approved of it. But in the use of moral means they were repulsed. The doors of the sanctuary were closed against them. The subject of slavery could not be entertained in relious assemblies. Anti-slavery lecturers were mobbed, and there were few places in the land, where societies could meet to discuss the question of duty, without producing a riot—anti-slavery presses were destroyed, as was that of Mr. Birney in Cincinnati—and by slow degrees abolitionists became convinced, that if they would retain their own rights, they must take political ground. Yet after all when the question of forming a third political party was first agitated in our State Society, it seemed to meet with favor from a small part only of the members; and now I know of but one abolition minister in the State, who opposes political action in behalf of the slave. Is it then a thing so disreputable in Mr. Birney, admitting that he used language similar to what you have stated, respecting the consequences of political organization by the abolitionists, that in view of all the circumstances, his opinion on the single question of the expediency of forming a third party should change, while in regard to the final result, it may still be the same as you have stated, and without any inconsistency, perhaps. For though I am no prophet, I venture to predict much the same state of things, provided the *Liberty Party* is *successful*, that Mr. Birney did. But the end is not yet, and may not be until you and I and most of those who are now aiding or opposing the abolition cause, are at rest from the turmoils of life. The history of the third party, I have always supposed in case the slaves' deliverance should come by that means would be something after this sort. So long as the party continues small and weak and contemptible in the eyes of the other parties and can hold out no hope of reward in the way of political offices, none but the sincere friends of the slave will join, and honest and unambitious men will be nominated for the different offices; but when the year of its triumph approaches, political demagogues from the old parties will throng to our aid, clamorous for universal liberty, and those who have borne the burden and heat of the conflict with slavery, will be thrust aside and chided by these fresh recruits for their want of zeal in the good cause, and Absalom-like, will persuade the people to make them judges and rulers in the land if they would have slavery speedily abolished. And I have no doubt when that state of things arrives, that liberty will soon be proclaimed to all the inhabitants of the land; for such men will do the bidding of any party that is able to give them office, whether they have any sympathy with their principles or not; and I am persuaded that most of those who at present compose the liberty party care but little who get the offices, eventually, provided the slaves obtain their freedom. But I have my fears that slavery is not to be terminated in this peaceful way. That our offence has already become too rank to be expiated without a sorer retribution than God has yet measured out to us. That there will yet be found a darker chapter in our country's history, pertaining to the termination of this wickedness, than would be that, even in your estimation, which should record the triumph of abolitionism.

I had taken note with a view of offering a few remarks upon your apparent fondness of speaking of abolitionists in general, as 'idolizers' of Mr. Birney. Is this candid?—May not *his* friends be allowed to vindicate his character from the aspersions of his enemies, without being charged with idolatry, as well as yours? May we not presume that their voluntary defence of his good name is as soothing to *his* lacerated feelings, as those overflowings of good will, and expressions of high regard towards yourself, which we frequently witness in the Mirror are to *yours?* Surely, my dear Sir, you cannot be unwilling to have kindness meted to others with the same measure that you love to have it measured to yourself. If sentiments of profound esteem for Mr. Birney and Mr. C. M. Clay, and all others who have made similar sacrifices in the cause of freedom be idolatry, then I plead guilty to the charge, and I would that such idols were multiplied a thousand fold.

Allow me to express the hope, that the time may yet come when we shall see eye to eye on the subject which now divides us so widely in sentiment, though I trust not in christian sympathies. B.

For the Liberty Standard.

Cumberland County and the Liberty Standard.

Subscribers in this county will remember the resolution passed at the State meeting.—We must double the subscription before the meeting at Portland. This can be done!—Next Monday is town meeting—let each subscriber obtain another on that day. If any town fails to do this, let them raise a committee to explore the town during the week. Post up notice at the town meeting for a meeting of the "Liberty Association," on the Saturday following. All come together. If you have no "Association," organize one—order the Standard to every member—make a delegation of the whole to the meeting in the city. Bro. Willey will meet you there—grip his hand closely, and it wont hurt him if you leave in it two dollars to pay his debts with, or buy bread for his children; and take home the Standard, and send back the Advertiser, Argus, and Mirror, to their editors, as abolitionists are doing and have done in this town.

If you can think of a better plan than this, in any town, adopt it. But do something before the county meeting!

Doing business for the County Com.

THE WHIGS AND TEXAS.—Can the Whigs, after all their professions, be relied on to oppose the annexation iniquity? The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, says—"Many of them (the Whigs in the Senate) 'have no personal objection to Texas,' *provided it can be annexed decently and in order,' and according to the constitution.*" So, slavery is no more an objection with them that it was with Mr. Clay. While we are disposed to credit the sincerity of the Whigs of the North, generally, who oppose annexation, the unwelcome conviction grows every day deeper, that the only hope we now have of preventing annexation, is in the rapid increase of the Liberty party. Let it be made clearly manifest both to Whigs and Democrats, by the sure growth of the Liberty party, that a day of reckoning for all slaveocrats is at hand, and they will be increasingly careful to keep out of that category.—*Christian Freeman.*

MORE ANNEXATION. A petition was yesterday presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Severance, from a number of respectable citizens of the state of Maine, praying for the "re-annexation" of the province of New Brunswick to the U. States.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

☞ Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER was at Charleston, S. C., on the 25th ultimo, having arrived there from Cuba to which place he sailed from Havre, three months since, hoping to meet there a sick brother, whose death, however, occurred before his arrival. A letter from Mr. Cheever from which we gather these facts, appears in the New York Evangelist of this week. It contains a most touching and beautifully written notice of his late brother's character and death.

THE STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, ME. FEBRUARY 27, 1845.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; *and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting.*
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The developments continually taking place cannot fail to afford observing liberty men increased confidence in the wisdom of their measures, and of their faithful adherence to them. The liberty vote of this year, as we predicted confidently would be the fact, will go further, much further to prevent the annexation of Texas than if those votes had been thrown for the whigs, besides preserving by our integrity the power for the continued prosecution of our course, which would otherwise have been utterly destroyed. If, as the whigs allege, (which is not the fact) the liberty party prevented the election of seven or eight whigs who would have voted against Texas, our integrity has influenced the votes of twice that number of democrats to vote also against it. It is a remarkable fact that the strength of the Liberty party in each state can be with great accuracy read in the vote of the House for annexation, no matter which party is predominant. In New York about two-thirds of the democrats, before the 15000 liberty votes in that State, broke from the party on this question and voted against Texas. In this State had the liberty party destroyed itself in November it is very doubtful whether a single vote would have been given against it. The same general fact holds good in most of the free States; and this is precisely the view which the most intelligent slaveholders take of this subject. See Mr. Holmes' speech, of South Carolina, in our last paper.

Mr. Clay was—and is—in favor of annexation, and was virtually pledged to effect it had he been elected, if he could without destroying essentially the foreign and domestic peace of the country; and with his influence, his tact at wrapping slavery up in his "American system" to conceal it, *and with the Liberty Party destroyed by voting for him*, we believe annexation would have been ultimately more certain than it is now. The ingenuousness of Mr. Calhoun in placing the question before the country as it is—a naked proslavery measure, has prevented its success hitherto, and we have less to fear from it in future. In no way could the 63000 liberty votes have been made so effective against Texas as by casting them on our own principles and for separate candidates; and should the scheme fail at this session, as it is hoped it may, a largely increased liberty vote next year would go far to overthrow it forever.

Honesty is the best policy. It is always best to act from right principles, not daring to depart from them even in an emergency, then leave the event with Him who rules. Nothing has been more fatal to human liberty, as well as many other good causes than departures from sound principles in a crisis. Necessity is the plea of tyrants. Should Texas be annexed, that would be a far less evil than to destroy the Liberty party in the United States. Our course therefore is directly onward to the attainment of our sublime objects, unseduced, undiverted by collateral issues.

Untractable—the Proof.

It is well known to the whole country that one of the general measures concerted and adopted by the whigs in the late campaign was to make a united and simultaneous attack upon the character of Liberty party editors, to destroy confidence in them, and thus break and disperse the party. This plot completely failed, then the last and desperate assault was made upon our principal candidate for the same end. Unsuccessful as the first policy was, there seems to be great reluctance to give it up. We recently stated that the editors of the Kennebec Journal, when they published the forged letter *three times*, had Mr. Birney's positive denial of "nearly every essential statement contained in it," in their possession, or within their knowledge. This is declared by them to be another falsehood—a lie. Well, as we intend always to make our statements good, we will quote the documents.

The essential allegations of the whig forgery were, that Mr. B. was a democrat and ever had been—that he was pledged to democratic men and measures—that he would be silent in the legislature respecting slavery—that he was seeking to advance the interests of the democratic party, &c. &c.; in other words, that he had formed a "coalition" with that party.

In his letter dated New York, Oct. 8, 1844, and published in the N. Y. Tribune, Mr. Birney says:

"My relation to the Liberty party, and my *uncompromising opposition to both the other parties* is as well understood there (at Saginaw) as elsewhere. If I have been nominated by any portion of my countrymen, (a fact he did not then certainly know) it has been neither as a democrat, nor as a whig."

In another letter dated, Hamden, Conn, Oct. 10, published also in the N. Y. Tribune, Mr. B. explains the whole subject, utterly denies any degree of coalition with the democrats,—says "whatever I have done was done openly," and asserts that his nomination was not a party nomination, and that no person in his county would have so regarded it had it not been for whig "wire workers."

In a letter addressed to the Liberty party, dated Boston, Oct. 15, and published in the Emancipator and Liberty Standard, with both of which the Journal exchanged, Mr. Birney says,

"*No pledge of party service was asked—none was given. I repeat to you, I am not under the slightest party pledge.*" Give me your confidence—command mine."

Then we come to his letter in the Boston Atlas, dated Oct. 17, in reply to a statement in that paper of the preceding day, that "he had sought the nomination, and pledged himself to support democratic men and measures," he says,

"*There is no ground for either of these assertions.* I neither solicited the nomination, nor made any promises to support democratic men or democratic measures. What is more, I do not believe I have a neighbor or relative base enough to give currency to such a falsehood."

These full and solemn declarations were repeated again and again in his Faneuil Hall speech, and in all his public addresses in Massachusetts and New York, and adding also that he never was a member of the democratic party; and all these statements were within the knowledge of those editors—all had been in their hands. We submit, then, to the people of Maine, who has stated falsely, and who is found unworthy of public confidence.

They also knew Mr. Birney's long tried and acknowledged integrity of character; they knew the inherent absurdity of the forged letter; they were warned by intelligent whigs in this vicinity not to publish it, as its character was obvious; the Portland Advertiser had denounced it as a forgery, and it was conceded to be such in this community without an exception, so far as we know; yet those editors continued to fill the State with that damnable forgery up nearly to the very day of the election! And if any thing were wanting to cap the climax, and settle the evidence in the case, it is their refusal to publish Mr. Birney's defence. We have not done with this subject yet.

CARY AND THE BLUE-NOSES.

The Bangor Democrat thinks we belong to the Hartford Convention politicians because we wished Cary had been set off to the "blue-noses." These "democrats" have a curious way of crying out, Hartford Conventionism, when their servility to the overseers and perjury to the constitution are exposed. We would gladly have given the whole town of Houlton to have avoided the disgrace to our State of that fellow's votes on Texas and Oregon.

It is said the inhabitants of the Ferroe Isles punish a certain class of infamous crimes by composing a song respecting the criminals, and teaching it to their children till it becomes a national song to be passed down from generation to generation. We suggest that some body make a song for *Cary*. It would not at all violate that prediction, "The memory of the wicked shall rot," for substances thus decomposing are often quite obvious to some of the senses. Remember,

SHEPARD CARY

voted virtually for the admission of *five more Slave States to this Union.* It is also said that he voted *against* prohibiting slavery in the *vast Oregon Territory.*

Remember that not a democratic paper in Maine has in the least censured him for either of these votes, while they have all disapproved the votes of those from this State who voted against slavery. O "Democracy"!!!!!!!

The Press.

As no general report of the cause in this State the last year has been made, it may not be uninteresting to say that beyond our ordinary circulation we sent out nearly 1000 papers weekly during about three months. We also printed nearly 8000 extras of different kinds, and that we have distributed nearly 400,000 pages of tracts, having printed the greater proportion of them. The cost of this extra work aside from editorial and agency labor, has not been less than $300.

We have yet a quantity of valuable tracts on the shelf which ought to be doing their work. Will our friends call for them?

The Killing Policy.

Mr. Clingman, a "glorious" whig of North Carolina, remarked as follows in a speech on annexation. The statement that Mr. Birney preferred Mr. Polk to Mr. Clay has no truth in it—the rest will do to think of, and may afford some clue to whig policy.

"He referred also to the *authentic* letters of James G. Birney. Mr. Birney preferred Mr. Polk to Mr. Clay, because Mr. Clay was a man of talent and Mr. Polk of no talent; and Birney was right. A man of splendid talents, of moderation and firmness, would combine the country in one whole, and of course kill political Abolitionism and other isms. A weak and inefficient Administration was just the thing to make little cliques and factions flourish."

Somerset County Agency.

By request, Dea. W. W. Dinsmore, of Norridgewock, has accepted an agency for the Liberty Standard in that county, to receive produce in payment for the paper at the current prices there. This will enable a large number of persons to take the paper who would not otherwise do it, and we hope no efforts will be spared to extend greatly its circulation in that county without delay.

A Democrat Coming.

A friend sending the name of an "old democrat" as a subscriber says: "He is almost persuaded to be an abolitionist. Conversing with him a few days since, I found he took no paper being rather poor. I asked him if he wanted one? Yes. What kind? Political. Well, the Standard is political, will you have that? Yes, had as lief have that as any. I want one that preaches the old fashioned true democracy. And he believes ours is THE democracy."

Cause of the Defeat.

C. M. Clay thus states his opinion, in a letter to the Boston Atlas. He traces it to a different source from what the whigs allege, by saying *Henry* did it!

It is far from my feelings and purposes, now, to reproach Mr. Clay—to whom I am under many obligations, which can never be cancelled, both as a man and as a statesman—yet I believe the great Whig party north of the line is prepared now to admit, that in losing the moral power of opposition to Texas, as a *slavery* question, we lost all!

☞ *The petitions* to the Maine Legislature for the alteration of the License Laws, bear *twelve thousand* signatures.

KENNEBEC COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The convention was well attended, and was second in interest to no other which we have had in the county. A firm and manly purpose, heightened by passing events, to prosecute our hostility to slavery, seemed to possess every mind. It seemed to be seen and felt that the crisis had come when the slave power must be met and forced to give way, or the liberties of the country must be fundamentally surrendered, and that this county must do its duty to the country and the slaves. At some periods the feelings of the meeting were strongly moved. We believe this county will not be exceeded by any other in efficient labor in our cause.

A large proportion of the towns were represented. One day was too short in which to accomplish its business fully, and this the Committee of the County Liberty Association will endeavor to complete. We find we have so overlaid the matter for this paper, as to be compelled to omit the proceedings till next week.

The Religious Anti-Slavery Convention held at Winthrop the day preceding the Liberty Convention, was not understood by all, owing in part to our absence to Somerset County the week previous; still there was a good meeting, and the measures started will be highly useful if carried out. The preparation of that short series of tracts proposed, and by so competent a committee, among the churches of all denominations in the county, is a measure which will commend itself we doubt not to the approbation of all sincere friends of the cause. Besides the aid of many excellent men from this county, Rev. Mr. Drummond of Lewiston, contributed much by his ability and sincere attachment to the cause of the injured slaves.

The convention was also favored with admirable music by several young gentlemen of Winthrop, assisted by Mr. Farrington, an excellent singer from Lewiston. Liberty songs are not often better performed.

We perceive that the religious papers are often enquiring why there are so few revivals of religion in the country. Some assign one reason, some another; but we have not noticed in any quarter, an inquiry respecting the bearing which the active agency of so large a portion of professed christians has had in setting up tyrants over the enslaved poor of the land, in paralyzing the moral sensibility and offending God. We hope some one will go into an examination of this subject, ascertaining the Divine abhorrence of oppression, and the influence which such conduct has in sustaining the worst system on earth. Among all the sins of professed christians in this land, we know of none greater than this; and since the light has shined upon it we believe it must be repented of and forsaken, before the Divine anger will be turned away.

"I will have *mercy* and not sacrifice."

It is stated in the Christian Reflector that the Baptist Home Missionary Society "has lately commissioned a slaveholder;" and the foreign Board is called on to define its position on the same subject. The time has gone by when the churches in the free states, and especially in New England, will sustain slaveholding missionaries. A slaveholding christianity is bad enough without extending it over the heathen world. But why are not slaveholders as fit to preach to the heathen as to American people?

The people of Somerset county should bear in mind the adjourned meeting of the Somerset A. S. S. to be held at South Solon on the second Wednesday of March, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Extensive notice should be given, then let there be a grand rally to South Solon. It need not take ten years to convince the honest people of that county what their duty is on this subject.

SMALL BUSINESS.—We see it stated that one our senators in congress, Mr. Fairfield, on presenting a petition from Bangor against annexation took occasion to say that he had made inquiries and found that they were nearly all from whigs and abolitionists. Honorable business indeed for an honorable senator! Wonder if he knows what he is there for?

Mr. Choate followed with petitions of the same kind, and took occasion to say that he had not felt it his duty to inquire respecting the petitioners further than to know that they were citizens of Massachusetts, that was sufficient for him. Whether Mr. F. felt that he had conferred more honor on himself than on the State we have not learned.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.—We have commenced a list this week, and shall complete it throughout the State. The gentlemen named are respectfully requested to procure new subscribers, collect what is due in their towns, and do whatever else may promote its interests.

THE KENNEBEC.—By a letter which we have seen from the agent at New York, this new steamboat is to be ready to commence her trips between this place and Boston, as soon as the first of May.

TO THE POINT.—If you wish for ink of an excellent quality, just call on S. Page & Co., Hallowell, and you will find just the article—black, pure, and *always to the point.*

We would invite particular attention to Mr. Leavitt's valuable letters from Washington. Also to the article "Outrageous inequality," and to the "Martyr-poet of Cuba."

Several communications are deferred—one from Penn. Please be patient. We want a larger paper.

Mr. Fairbanks, charged with aiding the escape of slaves from Ky. pleads guilty, and will be sentenced to the State prison. Humanity's a crime!

There are nine thousand three hundred and seventy-eight and a half miles of Railroads in the United States.

We would call the attention of abolitionists in Somerset county to the *work* proposed in the Report appended to the doings of their county meeting. Only carry the measures into immediate effect, and the cause will go forward.

☞ The editor of the Herkimer Freeman, a vigorous and efficient Liberty paper in N. York, has received from his liberty friends a *Donation Visit*, at which it was resolved to add 1000 new subscribers to his paper.

SOMERSET ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Agreeably to a previous call, the Somerset County Anti-Slavery Society, met at 10 o'clock, A. M. Feb. 12, 1845, at the river Meeting house, in Starks. STEPHEN WILLIAMSON, of Starks, Vice President, took the Chair, in place of the HON. ELEAZER COBURN, deceased. Meeting opened by prayer by Dea. Kimball of Bloomfield. CEPHAS R. VAUGHAN, chosen Secretary, pro tem. The following preamble and resolutions, relative to the President, deceased, were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, since the last annual meeting of the Somerset County Anti-Slavery Society, its most worthy and respected President, ELEAZER COBURN, Esq. has been called by an All Wise Providence, to exchange this, as we have reason to hope and trust, for a better world; and feeling deeply, as we do, his loss, as a co-worker in the cause of humanity, it is becoming us to pay a tribute to his memory.

Therefore, Resolved, That the wisdom and firmness ever manifested by the said deceased, in the great question of human rights, is worthy to be cherished in the bosom of every true patriot, and should be watchfully and prayerfully sought by ourselves, while we joyfully render this tribute of esteem to the memory of the departed.

Resolved, That we will strive to imitate his noble example, and adopt as our motto, the language used by himself, 'That it is enough for me to know that a man is a slaveholder to cause me to withhold my vote from him as a candidate for office.'

On motion, a committee of five were raised to prepare business for the meeting. Mr. Richardson of Mercer, Hon. D. Farnsworth of Norridgewock, Mr. Folsom of Starks, Rev. Mr. Sawyer of Augusta, and Mr. Willey of Hallowell, constituted that committee. Wm. W. Dinsmore of Norridgewock, W. Folsom of Starks, Mr. Hutchins of New Portland, were chosen a committee of nominations. Meeting adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Wm. W. Dinsmore in the chair. Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Sawyer of Augusta. On motion, voted, to raise a committee of one from each town in this county, to promote the circulation of the Anti Slavery press. W. W. Dinsmore of Norridgewock, T. Dinsmore of Madison, O. Richardson of Mercer, T. Kimball of Bloomfield, I. E. Cayford of Cornville, B. Cayford of Skowhegan, W. C. Stinson of Pittsfield, W. E. Folsom of Starks, P. B. Elder of New Portland, R. Atwood of Fairfield, and W. Morrill of St. Albans, constitute this committee.

Meeting adj. to meet at half past 6 o'clock, in the evening.

Evening Session.

Rev. Stephen Williamson in the chair.—The Rev. Mr. Sawyer addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner, upon the moral bearing of Slavery upon the country. Meeting adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Morning Session, Feb. 13.

Rev. Mr. Williamson in the chair. Throne of grace addressed by the Rev. Mr. Fargo of Solon. The committee on nominations reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year: For President, Rev. Stephen Williamson of Starks; Vice Presidents, Joshua Nye of Fairfield, Wm. W. Dinsmore of Norridgewock, Samuel Hartwell of St. Albans, Samuel G. Gould of New Portland, and James Dinsmore of Skowhegan. Recording Secretary, John S. Lynde of Norridgewock, Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Hathaway, of Bloomfield, Treasurer, Henry Bickford of Norridgewock, Executive Committee, Dr. James Bowen, William Morrill, and Rufus Bixby.

Voted to adjourn, to meet at half hast 2 o'clock, P. M.

Met agreeably to adjournment. Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Hawes of New Sharon.—The following Ladies were chosen a committee in conformity to the eighth resolution.—Mrs. Bowen of Bloomfield, Mrs. Bicknell of Madison, Mrs. R. Bixby of Norridgewock, Mrs. Hathaway of Bloomfield, Mrs. Everett, Mrs. Hutchins and Mrs. Hunt belong to this committee.

During the two days session, the following resolutions were ably discussed and their truths amply substantiated by Messrs. Farnsworth, Willey, Richardson, Sawyer, Hawes, Fargo, and several others, and were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That slave laws are an abrogation of all natural and divine laws; and hence are a perfect nullity, having no binding force upon any people for their maintainance.

Resolved, That the present scheme of the annexation of Texas, for the avowed purpose of extending the area of human bondage, is fraught with consequences calculated to subvert the principles and defeat the objects for which our government was framed.

Resolved, That slavery is consuming our national wealth, bringing infamy upon our national character, sapping the foundations of national morality, corrupting our religion, subverting the principles and spirit of liberty, destroying our peace at home, and endangering it abroad, infusing the most ruinous influences into our politics, perverting the grand objects of our government from liberty to slavery, grinding a sixth part of our population into the dust, challenging the justice of Almighty God.

Resolved, That we, a people, are called upon to decide the question for ourselves and for our children, whether American Slavery shall be made to lay down its usurped and accursed despotism, or whether our beloved country shall perish by its influence under the wrath of God, and the execration of a world.

Resolved, That Somerset County heartily responds to the measures recommended by the late State Convention, in respect to the anti slavery papers of Maine, and we will faithfully do our share in increasing the circulation of those papers absolutely necessary to the proper progress of our cause.

Resolved, That an agent be appointed in each town to procure the full share of subscribers due from this county to give our papers an adequate support.

Resolved, That the bright prospects of our cause animate us to higher efforts, and more self denying zeal for its speedy and glorious triumphs; and that the period of its history in which we are entering, is one of great promise, if faithfully improved by the friends of the slave.

Resolved, That a general Mass Convention be held in this county, during the approaching summer, and that the ladies be respectfully invited to get up a cold water "Tea Party," for the occasion, in such manner as they please; and that this subject be referred to a committee of Ladies, to be named at the present time.

Resolved, That the Secretary shall furnish

a compend of the doings of this meeting, and that the Editors of the Liberty Standard and People's Press, be requested to give it a place in their columns.

The meeting was fully attended, and it is rarely we witness so much unanimity, candor and solemnity, as here prevailed.

S. WILLIAMSON, President.

J. S. LYNDE, Secretary.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the question how the abolition cause can be best promoted in this county, has had the same under consideration and ask leave to submit the following Report:—

The zealous cooperation of the friends of the slave, and a more extended circulation of the Liberty press, are the most efficient means to carry forward this great work.

The committee would recommend that associations be formed in the several towns in this County, and that they hold stated meetings for discussion and the transaction of business.

That the town associations employ colporteurs whose duty it shall be to distribute papers, tracts, and such other publications touching the question of domestic slavery as may be best calculated to awaken public attention to the sufferings and wrongs of our fellow men.

The committee would respectfully solicit the powerful influence of the anti-slavery ladies of this county in the cause of suffering humanity. The down trodden and oppressed never appeal in vain to the sympathy, the warm hearts and willing hands of woman.

The committee would recommend that a grand Mass Convention be held in this county during the approaching summer and that the ladies be respectfully invited to get up a plain cold water "Tea Party" for the occasion.

D. FARNSWORTH, per order.

Ken. County Religious Anti-Slavery Convention.

This Convention was called to order, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1845, and Rev. E. Robinson, was chosen President, and Perez Southworth, Secretary.

After prayer had been offered, the following were chosen a committee of arrangements:

Rev. D. Thurston, Rev. Mr. Sawyer, Rev. Mr. Hutchins, Rev. Mr. Millet, A. Willey.

The Committee of Arrangements reported, and the Convention adopted, the following Resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the disastrous moral influence which slavery is exerting upon the churches in this land, is such as ought to awaken them to enlightened and untiring efforts for its removal.

2. *Resolved*, That the churches of this land are capable of putting forth an influence which, with the blessing of God, might effect the *emancipation* of the enslaved, at no distant period.

3. *Resolved*, That the sentiment, that the slaveholding in these United States is not a sin, is a gross *heresy*, of most destructive influence upon the spiritual and eternal interests of men.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to call a succession of religious conventions in the different towns in this county, to pray over the subject of slavery, and to confer upon its bearings, and upon our duties to the slaves.

The Committee chosen were the following:
Rev. S. Adlam, Hallowell.
Dea. Daniel Carr, Winthrop.
A. H. Howard, Hallowell.
Rev. J. W. Sawyer, Augusta.
Rev. Mr. Millet, Wayne.
Rev. Levi Hutchins, Belgrade.
Rev. Mr. Stevens, Windsor.
Rev. Mr. Weaver, Hallowell.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare or select a series of tracts on the subject of the moral and religious bearings of slavery, and our duties respecting it, for circulation among all the churches of the different denominations in this county.

The following gentlemen were appointed:
Rev. B. Tappan, Augusta.
" E. Robinson, Readfield.
" S. Whitney, Hallowell.
" B. T. Shaw, China.
A. H. Howard, Hallowell.
A. Kingsbury, China.
Ray Thomson, Gardiner.
Stephen Sewall, Winthrop.

6. *Resolved*, That there is in the wise arrangement of God, an intimate and necessary connection between *sound doctrine* and *sound practice*, and that in the opinion of this convention, the development of this principle or connection, as it is exhibited by the friends of the slave at the ballot box, is no reason why the ministers of Jesus Christ should shun to declare the whole counsel of God, in relation to the sin of oppression, but should rather serve to encourage them to speak out boldly on this subject.

7. *Resolved*, That slavery, in this country is darkening the public mind and hardening the public conscience—educating the nation to injustice and fraud—obliterating a just estimate of the value of the right of *life* and *liberty*—destroying all political integrity—promoting gambling, dueling, licentiousness, and all forms of individual corruptions and national immorality—and unless vigorously opposed by the remaining moral power of the country, this moral disease must prove our ruin.

8. *Resolved*, That in a republican government, *pre-eminently*, each citizen is responsible, to the extent of his influence, as an individual, for the sins of the government, until he has done what he can for their removal.

On motion, a committee was then chosen to address a letter to the churches of this county, requesting them to act in reference to the subject of slavery, consisting of the following:
Rev. D. Thurston, Winthrop.
" S. Adlam, Hallowell.
Dea. Taylor, Readfield.

The convention voted that an abstract of the doings of this religious convention be published in the Christian Mirror, the Morning Star, Zion's Advocate and the Liberty Standard. The convention then adjourned.

EZEKIEL ROBINSON, *President*.

PEREZ SOUTHWORTH, *Secretary*.

It is feared the Joint Resolutions for annexation will yet pass the Senate.

The proceedings of our State Legislature are of very little general interest. It is to be feared that the temperance Bill will fail before the rum power of Augusta and elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. Hale of N. H., has been beheaded by acclamation for insubordination to the overseers. Shame! Shame!!

Penobscot County.

A notice of a convention in that county was sent us, which we placed with other copy, and supposed it was inserted; but the printers say it was not received by them, and now we have forgotten the day. We beg pardon thousand times for allowing it to pass unnoticed two weeks on account of absence, and earnestly call on every liberty man in that county to turn out to the convention, and go and say to the generous hearts at Bangor that the Gazette *shall be sustained*. ☞ Be sure to be there.

Congress.

Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, CITY, Saturday Evening, Feb. 15, 1845.

The Army and Navy too strong for Congress.

Dear Wright,—The House were employed most of the day on the bill to reduce the pay of the army, a very important and beneficial measure, which passed the House last session, and was killed in the Senate, as I presume it will be again this year. The army, I mean the *officers* of the army, is a privileged order, anti-republican and dangerous to the purity of the government. We have been deceived in supposing that we had evaded the dangers of a standing army in time of peace, by making our army a skeleton, composed of a great number of officers and a few soldiers. The army is already beyond the control of Congress—not now in its military prowess; for a long peace has infused a spirit into our army that will never make war upon the liberties of the country so long as the industry of the country keeps the treasury full—it is in its power of plunder that congress is defied by the army. The legislature which the army cannot make subservient to plunder, it is always able to prevent, or repeal. I am told that a majority of the senators now in office have a son, a brother, or a nephew, and some two or three or half a dozen, holding office in the army or navy, and of course directly interested in this plunder system. Hence, a real retrenchment bill must fail, and will continue to fail, until the people look into the matter.

The corner-stone of this privileged order, is the West Point Academy, under the rule, almost as irrevocable as that of the Medes, that no man can become an officer who has not been regularly trained in that school, and that other rule, that when once commissioned, his promotion even to the highest rank, shall take place in the regular order of succession, by seniority, without reference to qualifications or character. We are often humbugged with the story that the large majority of these persons are the children of the poor. How far the letter of this may be true, I know not; but I venture to assert that in a vast majority of cases, *of those who receive commissions*, if they are poor themselves they are the poor relations of the rich and influential politicians, and these politicians are thus, in turn, brought to the support of the army—the *sole* use of which is to stand by and guard while the planters flog and sell their slaves. The truth of the matter leaked out yesterday, when Gen. M'Kay of North Carolina, moved to reduce the pay of the cadets, (who are paid for condescending to get an education at the public expense,) from $28 to $24 a month. Such an indecorous interference with the rights of the *gentlemen* on land, was very insolent, and was well rebuked by Mr. Thomasson of Kentucky, who said, "He thought the cadets ought to be supported, as a general rule, in a manner *equal to their style of living at home*." Is it so, indeed, in this happy country, that the *sons of the poor* are to have such a "style of living at home," that in order to make them contented while getting an education at the public expense, an allowance of $24 a month is not sufficient for clothing and pocket money? This shows what sort of "poor mens's sons" are supposed to get these appointments. The House reduced the pay to $24 notwithstanding; but look and see if it is not restored to $28 in the Senate; and then see if the House do not recede.

The navy is in the same condition. Mr. Wise said, 'We must have *gentlemen* for officers," and therefore he would not consent that apprentices in the navy should be allowed to receive the appointment of midshipmen. Let the history of the navy and its officers for the last five years tell of the blessings of having *such "gentlemen"* for officers. I have had put into my hands a table compiled from a document which was furnished to the House last year, on motion of Mr. Hale, but which *the House refused to have printed*.

Table.

Showing the service performed by acting officers of the navy, in five years preceding the 6th of April, 1842, including the whole number in service, and the average time they have been on duty and off duty in five years.

		Av. time on duty.			*Av. time off duty.*		
Grade.	*Whole No.*	*y.*	*mo.*	*d.*	*y.*	*mo.*	*d.*
Captains,	68	2	6	17	2	5	13
Commanders,	97	2	8	14	2	6	25
Lieutenants,	330	3	6	25	1	5	15
Surgeons,	69	3	5	10	1	6	25
Passed Ass't Surg	9	3	6	10	1	5	20
Assistant Surg.	61	2	7	25	0	7	16
Pursers,	64	2	5	20	1	2	10

This document, as I have observed, the House refused to print, and it is stowed away in the lumber rooms of the capitol—*because of the revelations it makes.* Here we see that the 68 captains in commission, the *average* service was but two days over half the time. Many of the individuals were not on duty a single day in the whole five years!—Yet they are all the while drawing pay from the government, not *full* pay, indeed, but a handsome allowance of $2,500 to $3,500 for doing nothing in the service of the United States.

There were 27 captains in this position on the 30th day of June, 1844. The commanders average a little more service for the navy; and the lieutenants a still larger proportion—the non-combatants giving much the largest proportion of their time. It is to be borne in mind that several commanders are doing the duty of captains, and *drawing the pay*, (mark that,) while this large number of captains are unemployed. Also, many lieutenants do the duty and draw the pay of commanders, and many passed midshipmen do the duty and draw the pay of lieutenants.—One would think the *honor* of this sort of brevet promotion might answer for pay.—Of the 68 captains, 22, or 32 per cent., of the 96 commanders, 70, or 73 per cent., and of the 327 lieutenants, 94, or 98 per cent., have received their honors from John Tyler; who has also made 127 passed midshipmen, and 160 midshipmen. Of these 150, one-fourth are natives of Virginia, one-eighth natives of the District of Columbia; in all appointed in the last four years born in these two States and the District—purely because "we must have gentlemen for officers" in the navy.

It must be confessed, there is precious little hope in complaining on this subject; for whenever a motion is made towards reforming these abuses, some influential, and most likely one who is ordinarily vociferous against expense, rises with a high-wrought eulogium on the navy, and the wooden walls, and the capture of the Guerriere. Now, mark that he does not ask if he has not a son or a brother, uan, an uncle or a nephew, or a cousin who is an officer of the navy. I tell you, the army and navy are too strong for Congress. The abuses, I expect, will go on, growing more and more exorbitant, until the people resolve on a cure, by turning out the whole set to go to work like other folks, and make up an army and navy *for service*, out of new materials.

Texas.

Mr. Rives brought his speech to a close after I left the Senate chamber to despatch my letter. But I could not squeeze in to hear it. I understand he dealt in a very plain-hearted manner with the South, warned them that the tide was against them, and counselled them not to throw away the shield of the constitution, or sacrifice the good will of the North, for they would assuredly need both ere long. His speech was a very able one, the ablest we have had in either House, was clothed in clear and forcible language, and delivered with an air and a tone of deep felt earnestness, which could not but have great weight. And I have seen, agree that it made a powerful impression, both upon the breathless audience and upon the Senate itself. It is now conceded that the House bill cannot pass the Senate. All the best information I can obtain is, that Benton's bill will not pass, at least in the present shape. And if the negotiation contemplated by Benton's bill, is limited to a treaty, the fire eaters say they will not vote for it, because they know they can never get a treaty confirmed by two-thirds of the Senate. If they tell the truth in this, no bill will pass, because none can pass without their vote in the House. But I doubt them. I believe they are ready to catch at any thing whatever, that falls short of an absolute and hopeless rejection. They will bully, and bluster, and haggle, and whine, as long as there is any chance, and will then take the best they can get. Well, I am not sure but that Benton's bill can be modified so as to secure some Whig votes to carry it through the Senate, and if any thing passes the Senate, it will then pass the House, perhaps on the last night of the session. But it will leave the annexation conditioned upon the ratification of a treaty, to be hereafter framed, by Mr. Polk's administration, in the light of all the recent developments, on such terms as may obtain the consent of two-thirds of the Senate. You see the guardianship of the Liberty party will lose none of its importance or its efficiency.

The Richmond Enquirer is filled, every day, with Texas. Virginia has a great stake in this question. The declaration of Upshur, twelve years ago, that the annexation of Texas would add fifty per cent to the value of the slaves in Virginia, has placed in one scale the prospect of a vast pecuniary gain of nearly a hundred millions of dollars, and in the other the honor of the State in rejecting that splendid bribe to make her sell herself openly as a slave pasture, a menagerie of negro-breeders. The Enquirer is as fussy as an old hen about it, and goes with all its ankle force for the dollars. The paper of Thursday affords us an inkling of the condition of the Texas conspirators as to what they can do in the last resort—that is, carry Congress by a rush at the close of the session, during some night, when fatigue, and confusion, and drunkenness, and recklessness, and the complying spirit which generous minds feel just as they are about to close and part forever, all combined to favor desperate deeds, and then, says the Enquirer, "will return the genius of *conciliation, concession*, and action." The slaveholders understand how much *their* interest requires that they should succeed. A legislative convention at Richmond on Tuesday,—

Resolved, That the question ought to be adjusted as soon as practicable—that delay only breeds danger—that it gives time to Great Britain to carry on her intrigues against annexation, and obtain a sinister influence in Texas—that defeat will fan the flame of agitation in our own country, and kindle a new war in the spirit of the Missouri controversy.

But if defeated this time, they boldly declare that they will not give it up—not they. "We hereby pledge ourselves to each other, and to every man in the South, and in the Union, who is a friend to the cause, and to our friends in Texas, never to abandon the fortunes of the 'Lone Star'—and that the moment of its defeat, should it occur during the session of the present Congress, shall be the signal of a new rally—that we will forthwith raise the consecrated banner, and battle under it, until we succeed. We call on the people of Virginia to stand by us, and to show how superior is the energy of the freemen of the South to the fanaticism of the abolitionists of the North."

They acknowledge, at least, that the abolitionists have furnished them a model of energy and inefficiency. Can any man doubt which class of professed abolitionists they here refer to, the Garrison or Non-Voting party, the Whig party, or the Liberty party? Let slaveholders testify which is effective abolition.

Father Ritchie says that if Texas is not now annexed, it will be through "fear of the fanatical abolitionists," and that, in that event, "a storm will cover all the South," and the "people of Virginia and the whole South will "rise in the majesty of their might," and in their primary assemblies they will "give utterance to their indignant remonstrances."—Pray, don't,—you scare me with such big *talk*.

The excitement is already feverish with regard to the new cabinet. The Texas conspirators declare that the appointment of any *one* to the cabinet who will not go for annexation by any or every scheme, it will be regarded as an abandonment of Texas, in which case they also will abandon the administration.—On the other hand, there is the fixed fact, that it was the vote of New York which made Mr. Polk president; that the vote of N. York was carried with great difficulty, and only through the popularity of Governor Wright, who ran far ahead of Mr. Polk; that Governor Wright is opposed to the annexation of Texas for the sole object of the aggrandizement of slavery, but in favor of it on what he considers just and honorable terms, and by a constitutional mode. Now, how is Mr. Polk to reconcile these two factions, so as to give him a majority in both houses of Congress.—Wait a few days, and you will know. Up to this time he has kept his own counsel impenetrable to the newsmongers.

The turkey-buzzards are very thick here now, and flocking in daily, as if they thought Mr. Polk would undoubtedly adopt the miller's rule in the distribution of offices—"first come, first served."

News Items.

BURNT.—The dwelling house of Simon Milliken, Esq. of Seaville, was destroyed by fire Jan. 31st, with most of the contents. Loss estimated at $2500—insured at the Penobscot office, for $700. The loss falls heavily on Mr. Milliken, as he is not a wealthy man.—How the fire originated is unknown; it first appeared in a part of the house occupied as a storeroom, fifty feet from where a fire was kept.

A foul murder has been committed in New Haven by one Potter, who knocked down a Mr. Osborn with a pick-pole, then stabbed him with it till he was murdered.

The native American candidate for mayor of Boston has succeeded at the 8th trial.

So it seems the whigs are defeated by others except abolitionists sometimes.

President Tyler has sent a message to congress full of grief on account of the slave-trade! Poor soul!!

☞ The China Mission, it is hinted, will be found to have cost us nearer $70,000 than the $40,000 originally appropriated. Some further appropriations are to be asked for, we learn from rumor.

The official count of the votes for President and Vice President took place at Washington on the 12th inst.

The whole number of votes was two hundred and seventy-five, of which Mr. James K. Polk and George M. Dallas received 170, and Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen 105.

It is said that five steamers abreast dressed out with flags, came into Louisville last week with the new President and his suite. More than 3000 passengers were on board.

Rev. Joy H. Fairchild came voluntarily into the Municipal Court this forenoon, and had his indictments read to him. He gave bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance, and his trial is assigned for the 24th day of March next.

WRIT OF ERROR.—The counsel for Gov. Dorr have received official information from Washington, that the writ of error in his case has been granted by the Supreme Court.—*N. Y. Reg.*

BROKEN UP.—The Legislature of Virginia has adjourned, without being able to agree upon any expression of opinion in regard to the Texas question.

A steamboat has just been launched in Cincinnati which measures 1053 tons. She is 305 feet in length, 38 feet beam, and about 10 feet hold.

The Magnetic Telegraph from Washington to Baltimore having exhausted its appropriation, has shut up shop.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA CAPTURED.—By the arrival of the sch. Water Witch at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 22d ult., the Bulletin learns the capture of Santa Anna, which took place on the 15th at Jico, near Jalapa, whilst he was endeavoring to reach the coast in disguise, accompanied by four of his officers. He is confined at present in the same castle of Perote from which the Texan prisoners have not long since been liberated, and well guarded by some 3000 soldiers. It is proposed to remove him to the capital in a few days, where he will have to answer to the country, before the Chamber of Deputies, for his past tyranny and cruelty, and doubtless, from the excited state of public feeling against him, he will expiate his conduct by an ignominious death.

It is stated that Santa Anna had $400,000 in gold at his residence, Ensero, which was to have been forwarded to him, but it has fallen into the hands of the government of the department of Vera Cruz, who propose to employ it in remunerating the inhabitants of that department for the losses sustained by them during Santa Anna's occupation.

Captain D. Jose Santa Anna, the eldest son of the fallen President, was arrested near Jalapa on the morning of the 16th.

Senora Santa Anna had paid her husband a visit in camp, accompanied by her brother, a few days before his flight; she alone is faithful to the tyrant.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—By the arrival at New Orleans of the steamship Alabama, from Havana, dates to the 31st ult. from Vera Cruz have been received per the British steamship Tay.

Santa Anna still remained a prisoner at the Castle Perote. It is stated that the grand jury appointed to try the fallen tyrant, was furious against him, while the present Executive of Mexico manifested a feeling of clemency and at the same time of regret that he did not escape out of the country, and thus save the government further trouble. A letter dated Vera Cruz, January 31st, expresses the belief that the life of the tyrant would not be taken. His young wife was in prison with him.

Execution of John Gorden.

The extreme penalty of the law was executed at Providence, on Saturday, on John Gordon, for the murder of Amasa Sprague. He is said to have declared his innocence to the last. The following is the closing scene, as given by a correspondent of the Providence Gazette:

He walked to the scaffold with a firm step, and with apparent composure that astonished every one. The Sheriff read the death warrant, but he was so much affected, it seemed a great effort, and his voice was scarcely audible to the bystanders. This done, the Priest advanced to Gordon, laid his hand upon his shoulder, and said:—

"Have courage, John; you are going into the presence of a just God, where hundreds of your countrymen have gone before you, martyrs at the shrine of bigotry and prejudice. Forgive all your enemies."

To this poor Gordon replied—

"I do forgive them—I forgive all my persecutors and enemies—I forgive them because they did not know what they were doing. hope all good Christians will pray for me."

The priest and convict shook hands. The former tremblingly left the scaffold. The drop fell; a moment's struggle, and he was dead!

COUNTY EDUCATION MEETING.

The friends of common schools, and all persons interested in the education of youth, in the County of Kennebec, are invited to assemble in convention at the Town Hall in Hallowell, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of mutual consultation upon the existing condition and defects of the common schools and other institutions for the education of youth in this County, the increasing wants of the community in their behalf, and the measures to be adopted for supplying those wants. It is desirable that every school district in the County should be represented at this meeting. Addresses may be expected from Mr. N. T. TRUE, Principal of Monmouth Academy, and others.

H. K. BAKER, SAMUEL ADLAM, PHILO SANFORD, } *Superintending School Committee, Hallowell.*

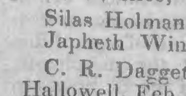
JOS. R. ABBOTT, Sewall Lancaster, Joseph Baker, } *Superintending School Committee, Augusta.*

David Thurston, F. Foster, Franklin Merriam, } *Superintending School Committee, Winthrop.*

H. P. Torsey, R. A. Rice, N. T. True, } *Superintending School Committee, Monmouth.*

Jonathan Cole, *Hallowell.*
D. H. Goodno, "
E. S. Tappan, *Augusta.*
R. D. Rice, "
Silas Holman, *Gardiner.* [*Lyceum.*
Japheth Winnett, *Principal Gardiner*
C. R. Daggett, *Greene.*
Hallowell, Feb. 20, 1845.

Steamboat Notice.



THE STEAMER PENOBSCOT will be ready point on her old route to run between Hallowell and Boston as soon as the river is clear of Ice.

Also the new and splendid steamer KENNEBEC, built expressly for the route to run in connection with the Penobscot. Time of commencing and days of sailing will be advertised as soon as they can get up the river.

HOWARD & PAGE, Agents.

Hallowell, Feb. 28, 1845.

Oxford Anti-Slavery Society.

The Oxford County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its Annual meeting at WATERFORD, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue as long as the interest of the meeting shall warrant. Let the friends of *Human Rights* turn out one and ALL and give a hearty response to the warm-hearted invitation of our friends in Waterford, thereby showing that the Liberty Party is not dead, the assertions of the whig editors to the contrary notwithstanding.

Will Col. Miller and other strong men from Cumberland be there, and the Editor of the Standard also. Per order,

Z. ROBINSON, *Sec'y.*

Sumner, Feb. 3d, 1845.

Cumberland County.

Cumberland County ANTI SLAVERY MEETING at PORTLAND, Wednesday March 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The attendance of H. B. STANTON, Esq. and *others* from Massachusetts, will be solicited.

RALLY TO THE MEETINGS, FRIENDS! Be fully assured of a cordial reception.

C. G. PARSONS, S. SHAW, WM. SMITH, } *Co. Com.*

SOCIAL ANTI-SLAVERY DONATION PARTY.

At the Liberty Convention held at Winthrop last week, the importance of sustaining and spreading more extensively Antislavery publications, was fully discussed. The service that the LIBERTY STANDARD has done to the cause of Freedom, in disseminating information, advocating correct principles, and exposing the misrepresentations and *forgeries* of those who endeavored to turn away the friends of the slave from their integrity in the moment of deadly conflict, was laid before the meeting; and we have reason to believe that every one present felt how deeply we were indebted to that ably conducted paper for the success which so signally crowned our efforts during the late campaign. Liberty men perceived that they had a *Standard*, that he who held it was able to keep its banner proudly floating amidst the direst opposition of its foes; and as he has once, so they think he will again, be able to bring it triumphantly out of another struggle.

The convention knew the ability with which the STANDARD was conducted, but they were not all aware how great had been the sacrifices with which, on the part of its Editor, it had been sustained; but when it was made known, they resolved, that services like his should not be unnoticed and unhonored; hence they agreed to have for his benefit a Donation Party, to be held in the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, March 11th, when the friends of Liberty in this region may assemble to cheer each other on, and to give the editor of the Standard a substantial proof of their affection and esteem.

We invite all to unite with us on that occasion; and we hope that the man who has been abused and maligned so bountifully by others, will then see that every attempt to injure his name or his influence has signally failed; and that he is still dear to the hearts that are true, and that beat strong with the impulses of freedom.

Bring what you can, or if unable to attend, send something by the hands of others. It is expected that several addresses will be delivered, and that many of the soul-stirring songs, sung by those whose hearts throb with the love of liberty, will enliven the occasion.—Those at a distance may do well to send their offerings some day before the party meet.

WM. R. PRESCOTT, Hallowell.
SETH MAY, Winthrop.
B. S. SPRINGER, Litchfield.
HORACE WATERS, Augusta.
R. G. LINCOLN, Hallowell.
JONA. GARLAND, Winslow.
D. BALDWIN, Mt. Vernon.
Committee Ken. Co. Liberty Association.

Agents FOR THE LIBERTY STANDARD.

SOMERSET CO. W. W. Dinsmore, Norridgewock; T. Dinsmore, Madison; J. Kimball, Bloomfield; J. E. Cayford, Cornville; B. Cayford, Skowhegan; W. C. Stinson, Pittsfield; W. E. Folsom, Starks; T. P. Elder, New Portland; B. Atwood, Fairfield; J. Merril, St. Albans.

KENNEBEC CO. H. Waters, Augusta; Otis Hawes, Vassalboro'; Daniel Carr, Winthrop; Samuel Cordis, Wayne; Asa Hutchins, Fayette; Edward Gilkey, Belgrade; Sherman Hale, West Waterville; Jona. Garland, Winslow; L. Crosby, Albion; Abel Chadwick, China; J. Stevens, Windsor; J. Mitchell, Pittston; Eben Moore, Gardiner; B. S. Springer, Litchfield.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Thursday eve, 13th inst., by Alden Rice, Esq., Mr. Alfred Douglass to Miss Frances E. Nash, both of West Gardiner.

In Winthrop, Cyrus Bishop, Esq., to Miss Olive Harris.

In Mercer, Robert B. Moores to Maria Antoinette, daughter of Newcomb True, both of Mercer.

In Bath, William Rice, Jr. of Augusta, to Sarah A. Robinson; James M. Soule of Chelsea, to Sarah S. Haley, of Bath.

In Wiscasset, 12th inst., Capt. Alexander M'Fadden to Susan J. Bailey, both of W.

DEATHS.

In this town, 7th ult., Mrs. Pamelia, wife of Wm. S. Robinson, aged 44.

Lost overboard, from sch. European, from Boston for Baltimore, 4th inst. off the Potomac, Albion Dean of Lincolnville, Me., seaman, aged 18 years.

In Alna, David Hanniford, aged 77.

In Winthrop, Martha, wife of Lorain Cobb, aged 24.

In Raynam, Mass., Mrs. Abigail Leonard, nearly 101 years of age. She was a lineal descendant of John Alden, who landed from the "May Flower," on the Rock of Plymouth, and only the fifth in descent.

Lost overboard from brig Hodgdon of Boston, on Dec. 11th, Samuel Francis, son of Mr. Benj. Swan of Augusta, aged 20 years and 6 months.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate in Augusta, within and for said county, on the last Monday of February, 1845,

ABIGAIL PAGE & SIMON PAGE, Administrators on the estate of BENJAMIN PAGE, late of Hallowell, in said County, deceased, having presented their second account of Administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance. Also ABIGAIL PAGE, widow of said deceased, having made application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

ORDERED, That the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Liberty Standard, printed at Hallowell, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held in Augusta, in said County, on the first Monday of April next at ten of the clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 3w30

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

THIS medicine being productive of the most powerful and certain remedial effect in the cure of Liver Complaint, Consumption, Pain in the Chest and Side, Coughs, Colds, profuse Night Sweats, and Asthma, its importance will be admitted by all. Having for its commendation the testimony of many of our most truth-loving and respected citizens, we are bound to acknowledge that there must be some great cause for their praise, or it would not be given so freely and frankly. The Health Restorative, from its first introduction to the present day, has never been known to fail of its intended beneficial effects, and where it has not fully cured, it has been traced most conclusively to the fault of the patient in not complying with the simple directions attached to the bottle. So prolific a disease as Consumption, and so dangerous a one to afflict the human race, has induced the needy and soulless trafficker to invent and recommend his nostrums, which only partly palliate the more aggravating symptoms, or else are entirely useless; and thus to gain money they deceive their sick and dying fellow-men, without even the excuse of ignorance to screen them from the just indignation of the afflicted. We leave such demons to the stings and upbraidings of their own conscience. The Proprietor having experienced the curative property of the Restorative in his own individual case, and in numberless others which have come under his observation, and having recommended it to the confidence of the sick, feeling sensible that if a faithful trial is made, the most auspicious result is certain. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor any mineral substance. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, N. Y., has appointed S. ADAMS Ag't, Hallowell. 4w21

GERMAN TONIC AND AROMATIC

BITTERS.

FORMERLY PREPARED BY D. F. BRADLEE, *BOSTON.*

THIS fine herbal medicine is a compound of surpassing excellence and perfection—highly refined, extremely grateful to the taste, and remarkably warming, stimulating and invigorating in all its effects upon the system. It is eminently powerful and concentrated, yet smooth and delicious as the mildest wine. It is unquestionably a never failing remedy for Impurity of the Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, Dizziness and general Debility of the system.

It is also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitutions broken down by sedentary employments, and has been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Students, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others, whose health has been injured by confinement and close application to business. It restores the action of the stomach, increases the quantity of the blood, and imparts to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of confirmed health. The price of this Grand Restorative is $1,00 per bottle.

For sale by S. Adams, S. Page & Co. and B. Wales, HALLOWELL; H. Smith & Co. G. W. Atwood and A. T. Perkins, Gardiner; J. E. Ladd, E. Fuller and Dillingham & Bicknell, Augusta; T. S. Bowles & Co. B. Hyde and A. G. Page, Bath; Wm. Baker, Brunswick; E. Dana, Wiscasset; N. Perkins & Co. Topsham; H. F. Toby, Portland; G. L. Pease, E. Wilton; T. Frye, Vassalboro'; A. Plaisted, Waterville; H. Nason, Farmington; A. F. Parlin and Fuller & Dyer, Skowhegan; C. Potter & Co. and G. W. Ladd, Bangor; and wholesale and retail by

c18 s24 SAMUEL ADAMS, *Hallowell.*

Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence THURSDAY, the 27th inst., to continue seventeen weeks. Rev. H. P. TORSEY, Principal. An able teacher of languages, and also in the female department have been engaged.

J. HAYNES, Sec'y.

Kent's Hill, Feb. 10, 1845. 3w28z22c

Putty.

300 LBS. PUTTY, of superior quality, for sale by 6w15 S. PAGE & Co.

JUST received at the KENNEBEC FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH a new supply of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam—Gordak's Jelly of Pomegranate, and all his other medicines; and Wright's Genuine Indian Purgative Pills, for sale by wholesale and retail. 9

Douglass' Axes!!

TO WOOD CHOPPERS AND LUMBERMEN. The Douglass Axe Manufacturing Company is probably the most extensive establishment for the manufacturing of Axes, there is in this Country, and their long experience, and great facilities for carrying on their business enables them to offer a superior article, at the very lowest price. The subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass Axes, stamped *Reynolds & Son*, or *George Reynolds*, and will warrant all Axes of this mark against breaking, or turning. They are a handsome article, and are offered at the very lowest prices for cash.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, Dec. 15, 1844. 14

To the Afflicted.

ALL persons suffering under cutaneous disorders, who will take the trouble of visiting Togus Mineral Spring, and making a fair trial of the efficacy of the water, and do not receive benefit from the same, shall be entitled to their board at the Togus Boarding House *free of charge*. Proofs are every day accumulating of the extraordinary healing properties of this water in cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other humors. Also persons suffering have but to make trial of the remedy to satisfy themselves of its efficacy.

ORRIN EMERSON.

Hallowell, Nov. 22, 1844. 3m10

Britannia Ware.

R. G. LINCOLN has just received a good assortment of Britannia Ware, consisting of Coffee Pots—Tea Pots—Lamps—Castors—Handled Cups—Tumblers—Spoons—&c. &c. Nov. 28. 11

Pure Winter Sperm,

AND other OILS, of different qualities and prices, for sale by 11 SAM'L ADAMS.

Kennebec Fountain of Health.

THE subscriber has made arrangements for having his establishment a depot of all the Genuine popular Remedies of the day, and trusts from his experience in the business, to give satisfaction to all who may consign Medicines to him, as well as to the public, in procuring a good article, and at the lowest prices, and pledges to furnish only the genuine.

Nov. 16, 1844. 9 SAM'L ADAMS.

Cash advanced on consignments of Medicine.

TRUSSES and ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS; a new assortment just received at the *Fountain of Health.* Nov. 30. 11

Notice.

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may be had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept by E. BOND—at the Society's prices—for gratuitous distribution among the destitute.

☞ An assortment constantly on hand.

January, 1845.

S. PAGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

ALSO DEALERS IN

W. I. GOODS—WINDOW CLASS—PAINTS—OILS—DYE STUFFS & MACHINE CARDS, No. 2 Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR for sale by 8 S. PAGE & Co.

JUST received by the subscriber, a well-selected assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS & GROCERIES, which he will sell at fair prices. S. ADAMS.

Nov. 16, 1844. 9

Lamp Oil.

WINTER STRAINED SPERM, and Winter Strained WHALE OIL for sale by 37 S. PAGE & Co.

Poetry.

From the Western Literary Messenger.

THE SAILOR'S SICK CHILD.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Come, mother, sit beside my bed,
And of my father tell;
On the deep ocean far away,
Where foaming billows swell.
I wish that he was with us now,
While sick and faint I lie,
'Twere good to hear his loving voice,
And bless him ere I die.

Mother, it troubles me to see
Those stranger ladies come,
And urge you so to leave my side,
And work for them at home;
Methinks they coldly gaze on me,
Or shake their heads and say,
How feeble, and how pale I grow,
And waste, and waste away.

And then it grieves my heart to think,
From morn till evening shade,
That you so oft, for them must toil,
And have from me no aid,
And then with tender words you say,
You wish it were not so;
But I should have no food or fire,
Unless you sometimes go.

When slow the sunset fades away,
And twilight mists appear,
The sound of your returning step,
Is music to my ear,
How happy are those children dear,
Who on their couch of pain
Behold a mother always near,—
But yet I'll not complain.

There's nought on earth I love so much,
As your kind face to see,
And now, indeed, the time is short
We can together be;
Still draw me closer to your side,
And in your bosom fold,
For then my cough I do not heed,
Nor feel the winter's cold.

But when the storm is loud and wild,
I cover up my head,
And pray Almighty God to save
My father from the dead:
So in his lonely midnight watch,
Amid the tossing sea,
I think beneath the solemn stars,
He will remember me.

I know I cannot see him more,
I feel it must be so,
But he can find my little grave
Where early spring-flowers blow,
And you will comfort all his cares,
When I in Heaven shall be,
But mother—dearest—when I die,
O! be alone with me.

Nov. 22, 1844.

From the Middlesex Standard.

THE MARTYR-POET OF CUBA.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

I have recently been deeply interested in the fate of PLACIDO—the black Revolutionist of Cuba—the acknowledged leader of the late wide-spread and well-planned revolt of the slaves in the city of Havana, and the neighboring plantations and villages.

Juan Placido was born a slave on the estate of Don Terribio de Castro. His father was an African, his mother a mulatto. His mistress treated him with great kindness, and taught him to read. When he was twelve years of age, she died, and he fell into other and less compassionate hands. At the age of eighteen, on seeing his mother struck with a heavy whip, he for the first time turned upon his tormentors. To use his own words, "I felt the blow in my heart. To utter a loud cry, and from a downcast boy with the timidity of one weak as a lamb, to become all at once like a raging lion, was a thing of a moment." He was however subdued, and the next morning together with his mother—a tenderly-nurtured and delicate woman, severely scourged. On seeing his mother rudely stripped and thrown down upon the ground, he at first with tears implored the overseer to spare her, but at the sound of the first blow as it cut into her naked flesh, he sprang once more upon the ruffian who, having superior strength, beat him until he was nearer dead than alive.

After suffering all the vicissitudes of slavery—hunger, nakedness, stripes;—after bravely and nobly bearing up against that slow, dreadful process which reduces the man to a thing—the image of God to a piece of merchandize, until he had reached his thirty-eighth year he was unexpectedly released from his bonds. Some literary gentlemen in Havana, into whose hands two or three pieces of his composition had fallen, struck with the vigor, spirit and natural grace which they manifested, sought out the author, and raised a subscription to purchase his freedom. He came to Havana, and maintained himself by house-painting and such other employments as his ingenuity and talents placed within his reach. He wrote several poems, which have been published in Spanish at Havana, and translated by Dr. Madden under the title of "Poems by a Slave."

It is not too much to say of these poems that they will bear a comparison with most of the productions of modern Spanish literature. Certain it is that their author is the only Cuban poet. His style is bold, free, energetic. Some of his pieces are sportive and graceful; such is his address to "The Cucuya," or Cuban Fire-fly. This beautiful insect is sometimes fastened in tiny nets to the light dresses of the Cuban ladies, a custom to which the writer gallantly alludes in the following lines:

"Ah!—still as one looks on such brightness and bloom,
On such beauty as hers one might envy the doom
Of a captive Cucuya that's destined like this
To be touched by her hand and revived by her kiss!
In the cage which her delicate hand has prepared,
The beautiful prisoner nestless unscared,
O'er her fair forehead shining serenely and bright,
In Beauty's own bondage revealing its light!
And when the light dance and the revel are done,
She bears it away to her alcove alone,
Where fed by her hand from the cane that's most choice,
In secret it gleams at the sound of her voice!
Oh beautiful maiden! may heaven accord
Thy care of the captive a fitting reward,
And never may tortune the fetters remove
Of a heart that is thine in the bondage of love!"

In his "Dream," a fragment of some length, he dwells in a touching manner upon the scenes of his early years. It is addressed to his brother Florence, who was a slave near Matanzas; while the author was in the same condition at Havana. There is a plaintive and melancholy sweetness in these lines, a natural pathos which finds its way to the heart:

"Thou knowest, dear Florence, my sufferings of old,
The struggles maintained with oppression for years;
We shared them together, and each was consoled
With the love which was nurtured by sorrow and tears.

But now far apart, the sad pleasure is gone,
We mingle our sighs and our sorrows no more;
The course is a new one which each has to

But in slumber our spirits at least shall commune,
We will meet as of old in the visions of sleep,
In dreams which call back early days when at noon
We stole to the shade of the palm-tree to weep!

For solitude pining, in anguish of late
The heights of Quintana I sought for repose;
And there in the cool and the silence the weight
Of my cares was forgotten, I felt not my woes.

Exhausted and weary the spell of the place
Sank down on my eye-lids, and soft slumber stole
So sweetly upon me, it left not a trace
Of sorrow o'er-casting the light of the soul."

Some of his devotional pieces evince the fervor and true feeling of the Christian poet. His "Ode to Religion," contains many admirable lines. Speaking of the martyrs of the early days of Christianity, he says finely:

"Still in that cradle purpled with their blood,
The infant Faith waxed stronger day by day."

I cannot forbear quoting the last stanza of this poem:

"Oh God of mercy, throned in glory high,
On earth and all its misery look down,
Behold the wretched, hear the captive's cry,
And call thy exiled children round thy throne!
There would I fain in contemplation gaze
On thy eternal beauty, and would make
Of love one lasting canticle of praise,
And every theme but Thee henceforth forsake!"

His best and noblest production is an ode "To Cuba," written on the occasion of Dr. Madden's departure from the island and presented to that gentleman. It was never published in Cuba, as its sentiments would have subjected the author to persecution. It breathes a lofty spirit of patriotism, and an indignant sense of the wrongs inflicted upon his race. Withal, it has all the grandeur and stateliness of the old Spanish muse. Witness its majectic commencement:

"Cuba!—of what avail that thou art fair!
Pearl of the Seas!—The pride of the Antilles!
If thy poor sons have still to see thee share
The pangs of bondage and its thousand ills?
Of what avail the verdure of thy hills?—
The purple bloom thy coffee-plain displays?
Thy cane's luxuriant growth, whose culture fills
More graves than famine, or the sword finds ways
To glut with victims calmly as it slays?—

Of what avail that thy clear streams abound
With precious ore, if wealth there's none to buy
Thy children's rights, and not one grain is found
For Learning's shrine, or for the altar nigh
Of poor, forsaken, downcast Liberty?—
Of what avail the riches of thy port,
Forests of masts, and ships from every sea,
If TRADE alone is free, and man, the sport
And spoil of Trade, bears wrongs of every sort!

Cuba, oh Cuba!—when men call the fair,
And rich, and beautiful, the Queen of Isles,
Star of the West, and Ocean's gem most rare,
O, say to those who mock thee with such wiles:
Take off these flowers, and view the lifeless spoils
Which wait the worm-behold their hues beneath
The pale, cold cheek; and seek for living smiles
Where Beauty lies not in the arms of Death,
And Bondage taints not with its poison breath!"

The disastrous result of the late insurrection of the slaves in Cuba is well known. Betrayed, and driven into premature collision with their oppressors, the wronged and maddened bondmen were speedily crushed into subjection. PLACIDO was arrested, and after a long hearing, in which he made a noble defence, he was condemned to be executed, and consigned to the "Chapel of the Condemned."

How far Placido was implicated in the insurrectionary movement, it is now perhaps impossible to ascertain. The popular voice at Havana pronounced him its leader and projector; and as such he was condemned. His own bitter wrongs; the terrible recollections of his life of servitude; the sad condition of his relatives and race, exposed to scorn, contumely, and the heavy hand of violence; the impunity with which the most dreadful outrages upon the persons of slaves were inflicted,—acting upon a mind fully capable of appreciating the beauty and dignity of Freedom, furnished abundant incentives to an effort for the redemption of his race, and the humiliation of his oppressors. The *Heraldo*, of Madrid, speaks of him as "the celebrated poet, a man of great natural genius, and beloved and appreciated by the most respectable young men of Havana." It accuses him of wild and ambitious projects, and states that he was intended to be the chief of the black race after they had thrown off the yoke of bondage.

He was executed at Havana in the 7th mo. 1844. According to the custom in Cuba, with condemned criminals he was conducted from prison to the "Chapel of the Doomed." He passed thither with singular composure, amidst a great concourse of people, gracefully saluting his numerous acquaintances. The chapel was hung with black cloth, dimly lighted. Placido was placed beside his coffin. Priests in long black robes stood around him, chanting in sepulchral voices the service of the dead. It is an ordeal under which the stoutest-hearted and most resolute have been found to sink. After enduring it for twenty-four hours he was led forth to execution. Placido came forth calm and undismayed; holding a crucifix in his hand, he recited in a loud, clear voice a beautiful prayer in verse, which he had composed amidst the horrors of the "Chapel." It thrilled upon the hearts of all who heard it. I am indebted to a friend for assistance in rendering this remarkable prayer into English verse:

PRAYER OF PLACIDO.

God of unbounded love and power eternal!
To Thee I turn in darkness and despair,
Stretch forth Thine arm, and from the brow infernal
Of Calumny the veil of Justice tear!
And from the forehead of my honest fame
Pluck the world's brand of infamy and shame!

Oh King of kings!—my father's God!—who only
Art strong to save, by whom is all controlled,
Who givest the sea its waves the dark and lonely
Abyss of heaven its light, the North its cold,
The air its currents, the warm sun its beams,
Life to the flowers, and motion to the streams.

All things obey Thee; dying or reviving
As thou commandest; all apart from Thee,
From Thee alone their life and power deriving,
Sink and are lost in vast eternity!
Yet doth the void obey Thee; since from nought
This marvellous being by Thy hand was wrought.

For through its veil of flesh Thy piercing eye
Lookest upon my spirit's unsoiled essence,
As through the pure transparence of the sky;
Let not the oppressor clap his bloody hands,
As o'er my prostrate innocence he stands!

But, if alas, it seemeth good unto Thee
That I should perish as the guilty dies,
That, a cold, mangled corse, my foes should view me
With hateful malice and exulting eyes,
Speak Thou the word, and bid them shed my blood,
Fully in me Thy will be done, O God!

On arriving at the fatal spot, he sat down as ordered, on a bench, with his back to the soldiers. The multitude recollected that in some affecting lines written by the conspirator in prison, he had said that it would be useless to seek to kill him by shooting his body—that his heart must be pierced ere it would cease its throbbings. At the last moment, just as the soldiers were about to fire, he rose up and gazed for an instant around and above him, on the beautiful capital of his native land, and its sail-flecked bay, on the dense crowds about him, the blue mountains in the distance, and the sky glorious with the summer sunshine. "Adios mundo!" (Farewell world!) he said calmly, and sat down. The word was given, and five balls entered his body. Then it was that amidst the groans and murmurs of the horror-stricken spectators, he rose up once more and turned his head to the shuddering soldiers, his face wearing an expression of super-human courage. "Will no one pity me?" he said, laying his hand over his heart, "Here, fire here!" While he yet spake two balls entered his heart and he fell dead. Thus perished the hero-poet of Cuba. He has not fallen in vain. His genius, and his heroic death, are precious legacies for his race. To the great names of L'Ouverture and Petion, the colored man can now add that of Juan Placido.

Miscellany.

Chinese Treaty---Official Abstract.

Article 1 Establishes universal peace and amity between the U. S. and Id. Tsing Empire.

Art. 2. Citizens of U. S. to pay the duties prescribed in the Tariff annexed to the Treaty and no other duties or charges whatever, and the United States to participate in all future concessions to other nations by China.

Art. 3. Citizens of the U. S admitted to the five ports of Kwangchow, Hiyrman, Fuchow, Mugo, and Shanglar.

Art. 4. Citizens of the U. S. to buy, sell, import and export all manner of merchandize to the Five Ports.

Art. 5. Not given.

Art. 6. Remits the tonnage duty on American ships to 5 mace per ton, if over 150 tons, and 1 mace it less. Vessels paying tonnage duties at one port not to pay them at the others.

Art. 7. Passenger boats exempt from tonnage duties.

Art. 8. Citizens of United States, in China, to employ pilots, servants, linguists, seamen, laborers, and packers for all necessary service.

Art. 9. Provides for employment and duties of Custom House goods for vessels in China.

Art. 10. Securities of vessels are to deposit their ship papers with the Consul, and make a report within 48 hours after the arrival in port.

Also forbid the discharge of goods without a permit and authorizes the discharge of the whole or a part of the cargo at discretion, or to depart without breaking bulk.

Art. 11. Provides the mode of examining goods in reference to payment of duties chargable thereon.

Art. 12. Provides for a uniformity of weights and measures, at the Five Ports.

Art. 13. Provides for the time and mode of paying duties. Tonnage duties being made on the admittance of the vessel to entry, and

Art. 14. Forbids the transhipment of goods from vessel to vessel without permit for the same.

Art. 15 Abolishes the Hong and other monopolies and restrictions on trade in China.

Art. 16 Provides for the collection of debts due from Chinese to Americans, or from Americans to Chinese, through the tribunals of the respective countries.

Art. 17 Provides for residence of citizens of the United States, their constructions of dwellings, for their houses, churches, cemetries, hospitals, and regulates limits of residence in the five ports, &c.

Art 18. Empowers citizens of the United States freely to employ teachers and literary assistants, and to purchase books in China.

Art. 19. Provides means for assuming the personal security of citizens of the two countries.

Art. 20. Citizens of the U. S. having paid duties on goods at the five ports may at the pleasure export the same to any other of the five ports without the payments of extra duty.

Art. 21. Provides that the subjects of the two countries charged with crime shall be subject only to the exclusive jurisdiction of the laws of their respective governments.

Art. 22. Provides that the Merchant vessels may freely carry between the five ports and any country with which China may be at war.

Art. 23. Reports to be made by Consuls of U. S. of the Commerce of the country in China.

Art. 24. Provides the manner in which petitions or complaints shall be made to the Chinese government, and vice versa, and the manner in which controversies shall be adjusted.

Art. 25. All questions in regard to rights whether of person or property, arising between citizens of U. S. shall be subject to the jurisdiction and authority of their own government.

Art. 26 Provides for the public security of merchant vessels in the waters of China, and the pursuit and punishment of piracies on the same by subjects of China.

Art. 27 Provides for the safety and protection of vessels wrecked on the coast, or driven by stress of weather, or otherwise, into any of the ports of China.

Art. 28 Provides that the citizens and vessels of the United States shall not be subject to any embargo, detention or other molestation in China.

Art. 29. Provides for the apprehension of mutineers or desertion from the United States vessels,—the delivering up of Chinese criminals taking refuge in American houses or vessels, and the mutual prevention of acts of disorder and violence, and that the merchants, seamen and other citizens of the U. States in China, shall be under the superintendence of the appropriate officers of their own government.

Art. 30. Provides for the mode and style of correspondence between all persons respecing the two nations.

Art. 31 Provides for the transmission of communications between the two governments.

Art. 32 Provides that U. S. ships and their

Art. 33 Provides that citizens of the U. S. engaged in contraband trade or trading clandestinely with such of the ports of China as are not open to foreign commerce shall not be protected or countenanced by their governments.

Art. 34 Provides that the treaty shall be in force 12 years or longer at the option of the 2 governments and that the ratification shall be exchanged in 18 months from the date and signature.

Signed at Wang Hiya, the 3d of January 1844.

C. CUSHING—TSIYING.

I have copied the above from the official, and it is of course correct.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.

The following are the main features of this bill, as it passed the Senate. There seems to be some doubt of its success in the House.—There are some objections to the bill, but it is probably the best that can be procured at this session. It may be improved hereafter. The bill makes all necessary provisions for the successful trial of the new experiment, and there will be no embarrassment for want of means as the Post Master General can draw upon the Treasury to relieve all deficiencies.

1. All single letters, without regard to distance shall pay the uniform rate of postage of five cents.

2. Every letter weighing no more than half an ounce shall be deemed a single letter, no matter how many pieces it may contain, and between that and one ounce shall be deemed double, and so on.

3. Members of Congress to receive and send letters free, all the year round.

4. No one else to frank, except Ex-Presidents and their widows.

5. All letters and packets, &c., which are free through the mail, and all Government postage to be paid for out of the Treasury.

6. Newspapers to go out of the mail without subjecting the senders or carriers to any penalty.

7. Private posts for carrying newspapers to be allowed.

8. All deficiencies between the revenue of the Department and the expenses (limited to four and a half millions,) to be paid out of the public Treasury.

9. No private mails for the regular transmission of letters over mail routes, to be allowed, under heavy penalties.

10. All newspapers of 1900 square inches or less to go free for 30 miles from the place where printed; between that and 100 miles, half a cent postage; over 100 miles one cent.

11. Newspapers are to have a free exchange as heretofore.

12. Newspapers having the largest circulation are to have the publication of the list of letters.

The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

The New York Express of Monday, under its commercial head, has the following remarks upon the contemplated Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad:—

There is quite an exciting contest going on at the East as to the location of the Atlantic and the river St. Lawrence Railroad. The claimants are Boston, Portsmouth and Portland; or, more probably, the first and latter places. Boston has the most money, and will reach Montreal by the Fitchburg and Brattleboro' route before another road can be built. The Portland people can, by a direct route to Montreal, make a saving of nearly one hundred miles; and would, in case the road is built, be able to secure themselves the advantage of the Canadian trade.

There is little doubt of the passage of a favorable charter by the Maine Legislature. If the road cannot be built at once, the only way to obtain the desired trade will be to build it gradually from one town to another on the route, thus making the receipts aid the building, until the Canadian line shall be reached. Should the prospects look at all favorable, there is little doubt that Boston capital would at once make an investment, even if the direct interest of Boston would suffer. It will take but a small amount of money to build a road towards Montreal, such as will command a large amount of local travel. The road would soon reach the lumber country, and a handsome business could be done in that way for the benefit of Portland, a trade which has been the great source of wealth to that city. This gradual method of building has been most successful on other routes where there was great competition and lack of means, and will be found to be the only practicable method of securing a road from Montreal to Portland.

An American Book Maker.

We were idling away an hour in a Broadway bookstore the other day, when our eye accidentally fell on a printed list of novels, written by professor Ingraham. We were amused with the titles of the works, and astounded by their number.

This Mr. Ingraham, is certainly a wonderful man, and holds the first rank in his particular school of literature. He is a Yankee; lives somewhere in Maine, and makes a "regular business" of writing. He turns out two novels a week, receives one hundred dollars ready cash for them, and the everlasting gratitude of his publishers. Who will say after this that American genius is not encouraged and rewarded? Be pleased to calculate the net profits of the year: 104 novels, at $50 apiece, pay $5,200. This is a handsome income for a man living in a small village in the State of Maine, where corn can be bought for fifty cents a bushel, potatoes for a shilling, and a cord of wood for twenty. We regard Mr. Ingraham therefore as a well paid writer, all things considered. He works incessantly it is true; but then such labor is made light to the Professor by the reflection that thousands of his countrymen and countrywomen no sooner peruse one of his productions than they sigh for another. In this there is additional reward. O Fame, who would not be thy votary, who could!

Dr. Palfrey, a ripe scholar, the present Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, wrote four huge volumes, on the Jewish scriptures and antiquities. The work was pronounced a very learned and valuable one, and was received with high commendation both at home and abroad. Probably the Doctor spent not less than five years in preparing it, and received less than five hundred dollars for his labor, a sum which Professor Ingraham makes in five weeks. Dr. Palfrey, two years ago, abandoned literature, took to politics, and received an office. Happy Doctor!

The great national work, 'The Life and Writings of Washington,' has yielded no handsome return to its able editor, Jared Sparks. Mr. S. went abroad, and spent two years among the musty archives of England and France; then returned and devoted eight years more to researches at Washington, and to the arrangement and publication of the historial treasures he had rescued from oblivion. But we are told that for these ten years of labor he has not received ten thousand dollars—a sum which Professor Ingraham will scrape together, if his life is spared, in two years. Jared Sparks should follow Dr Palfrey into the political arena. There is money will suffice to give our readers an idea of what we are driving at.—*Brook. Star.*

Greatest Discovery of the Age.

The Electro Magnetic Light.—Messrs. J. Milton Saunders and John Starr, have at last succeeded with their Light; and a brilliant affair it is. The apparatus with which their light is made is small, to allow of easy transportation. But it may be increased to an indefinite extent, and with its enlargement is the increase of the size of the light. Though but the size of a pea, it is sufficient to illuminate quite a large room, and forbids the steady gaze of the eye. The blaze of a candle twenty feet distant from the apparatus, and three feet from the wall, casts upon the wall a thick shadow—so much more brilliant is the "light," though not one twentieth of the size of the candle's flame. What will be the power of this light when increased to the size of a gas light? We cannot conceive.

At a distance the light looks unlike other illuminations—throwing out most beautiful rays, which, finely colored, spread magnificently from the bright centre. The inventors say they can make the light of different colors, and even alternately change from one color to another. The apparatus for producing this illumination displays great ingenuity, and a thorough knowledge of that portion of science which relates to the principles they have so successfully applied.

The apparatus will not cost a very great amount. It may be kept in one part of the city, and the light produced by connecting wires in any other part. Or it may be stowed away in the cellar or garret, as it is not affected by dampness, and wires be carried to different rooms, to the street, or to the neighboring streets. What it *cannot* do in the way of illuminations, remains yet to be discovered; what it *can* do, we may partially conceive.

The inventors started from Cincinnati on the 31st ult., accompanied by Capt. E. A. King of Dayton, for England and France, with the intention of procuring patents in those countries. We are assured by those who are interested in knowing, that there is not the least doubt of their most entire and triumphant success. And thus the new world (and Cincinnati) has the honor of a discovery for which the scientific men of the old have been working for a century and a half.

The brilliancy and cheapness of the light, places it beyond the thought of competition; added to which, its most undoubted safety everywhere and under all circumstances, it will in the course of a few months, render gas an "obsolete idea."—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

Valuable and Simple Medicine.

When food is taken that causes oppression, the best remedy is hot water in which the rind of old cheese has been grated, to be drank freely. This simple remedy ought to be in the possession of every family, as it will generally afford speedy relief. Some fifty years since a young lady died in this town, from the effects of eating fruit. A postmortem examination was had, and some experiments were made—nothing was found to have so good an operation upon the contents of the stomach as the grated cheese rind. Soon after another lady was placed in a similar dangerous situation from the same cause. Her medical attendant prescribed the above remedy, and immediately relief was obtained.—The medicine become popular with the past generation, and a lady of that age wishes us to publish it to this, and succeeding generations.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

Increase of Population.

Few are aware how rapidly the human family are augmenting their numbers, even in the largest cities on the globe. It is stated, in a recent report to the British gevernment, "that in a little more than 12 years, 1,200 new streets have been added to London." On these new streets, 48,000 houses have been erected, most of them on a large scale.

London is now about 40 miles in circumference, and contains more than two millions of inhabitants. This wonderful increase of population within the last twelve years is attributable mainly to the numerous railways which center in that great metropolis, giving to it and carrying away again daily, it is said, *five times* as many people as visited it fifteen years ago.

There never was a time when human beings were multiplying so rapidly in Great Britain and Ireland as is now taking place in that kingdom. The aggregate increase is the natural effect of improvements in agriculture. These exceed the relative wants of the additional millions of the people living on those small islands, who import less and less grain per head every year.—[Genesee Farmer.]

IMPORTANCE OF A NEWSPAPER.

A young planter in one of the Southern States, lately married to a beautiful and highly intellectual lady, after the honey moon had passed, was pained to observe that his young bride looked thoughtful and at times appeared to suffer much ennui. Thinking this might be caused by the absence of female companions, he induced several young ladies, relatives, to make his house their home, in hopes thereby to render her completely happy. This arrangement had not the desired effect. His beloved though apparently joyous and cheerful while conversing with him, and as soon as the conversation lagged, relapsed into the melancholy mood. Surprised at this he fell to pondering the cause, and after a lengthy reflection, he came to the conclusion of sending to New York for a piano, to be forwarded by the first ship bound for Natchez, Vicksburgh, or Grand Gulf. Well, the musical companion at length arrived—and a splendid one it was—of beautiful mahogany, ornamented and polished to the value of a five hundred dollar bill. And then it discoursed such ravishing melody as the snowy fingers of the young bride pressed the keys. The young planter was in rapture, and congratulated himself on having produced the identical one thing needful to his angel's complete felicity. Poor man!—he had paid but a poor compliment to his amiable partner's intellect, if he thought she could contentedly pass her leisure hours in strumming over a piano forte.

He was mistaken. Though "music hath charms," like love, it is not the only desideratum in the world, for a while it pleases the ear and touches the heart, but ministers not to the mind! The lady seldom courted Apollo, and her husband had the mortification of feeling that he had not yet made his domicil a paradise to "her to be adored." At last, to solve the riddle of her discontent, he asked her if she did not at times regret having entered the married state. Oh no, indeed," she replied, with great earnestness—"never for a moment have I been other than your happy wife; but sometimes—" "Well, sometimes what, dearest?" "I must tell you, then—SOMETIMES I REGRET THAT YOU DO NOT TAKE THE NEWSPAPER. PAPA TAKES HALF A DOZEN."

Let every young husband who loves his wife, and who would keep her happy, and thus preserve an amiable temper, remember the case here cited, and steadily avoid the error pointed out.

☞ The most vigorous and prolific seeds are those procured from vegetables sown late. The reason of this is, plants sown after the

AMERICAN HOT
CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PR
BY
WEBBER FURBISH
WATER ST., HALLO

CROCKERY WARE,
ASSORTED CRATES FOR COUNTRY
Constantly on hand and far sale l
R. G. LINCOLN, Hallow

Crockery, Glass & China
☞ JUST OPENED
TWENTY Crates and Packages, which
assortment UNUSUALLY LARGE
TENSIVE, comprising nearly all the late
of the most desirable prints and colors, nam
500 DOZENS Black, Blue, Brown, Pink, Pu
White, White Granite, Yellow Stone
PLATES of all sizes.
65 sets of TEA WARE of all colors.
25 sets of superior Gilt, Raised Figured,
Bronzed do. Embossed blue do. Plain
Enamelled CHINA TEA WARE with
correspond.
100 sets printed and white Granite TEAS &
500 do Common Enamelled TEAS
100 dozens Printed and Enamelled BOWLS
50 do do do and Stone NA
12 do do do PLATT
30 do do do PITCH
30 do do do MUGS
50 — do do CHAMB
36 pairs do do COV'D
200 do heavy Cut, Fluted, Press'd & Pl
125 doz heavy double flint, cut, fluted & pl'n T
A large assortment of Preserve Dishes
Bulb Glasses, Wine Glasses, Glass Sugars a
ers, &c. &c. *Also*
A good lot of ASSORTED CRATES f
trade, containing from $30 to $60 worth ea
ed with care, which are offered nearly at Bos
R. G. LINCOL
Oct. 22, 1844. 6 *Nos. 1 & 2 Lincoln's*

Hats, Caps, Muffs, Bu Robes, &c., &c.
ELIAS BOND has on hand and for sal
York Branch Hat Warehouse, (foot of
St.) a complete assortment of articles in his
sisting in part of Super and Fine N. Y.
HATS of the latest style—Otter, Seal,
Muskrat CAPS—Otter, Fitch, Im. do., Nut
ny trimmed Cloth do.—Pup Seal fur trim
do.; a neat article—Hair Seal do., Men's
together with a great variety of Broadcloth
een, for gentlemen, youth's and children
MUFFS, such as Super Fitch, Im. do., Lyn
and Cony, a variety in quality and price—B
and brown—Neck Ties—Furs for Muffs, t
ladies' garments and cloth caps—Buffalo R
riety for quality and price—all of which are
uncommon low prices, and warranted as
cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, fo
prompt pay. CASH paid for all kinds of fu

NEW STORE.
A. F. PALMER has taken the Store,
south of the Hallowell Exchange Ho
he has just opened and offers for sale a splen
ment of Goods, consisting of Teas; Coffe
Molasses; Spices; Saleratus; Raisins; To
gars, Pickles; Flour, Dry Fish; Corn;
Rye Meal; Rice; Nails, &c. &c. Also a g
ment of ENGLISH and DOMESTIC DRY
all of which will be sold low for Cash, Co
duce, or approved credit.
CASH paid for OATS and WHITE BE
Hallowell, Aug. 17, 1844.

Dr. John D. Buzzel
FAMILY MEDICIN
VEGETABLE BILIOUS BIT
THESE Bitters are particularly service
used alone in all cases of obstructions i
ach and bowels, in chronic affections of the
all other derangements and diseases proce
a diseased state of that organ; such as loss
foulness of the stomach, costiveness, diz
headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, R
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Faintness and sink
stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, a
excellent purifier of the Blood. When these
taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills
acid preparation, they will remove most
chronic diseases, even in cases where me
been unsuccessfully administered.
VEGETABLE BILIOUS PIL
The reputation of these Pills stands unri
the cure of nervous or bilious headache,
indigestion, dyspepsia, and all disorders of
ach: they are so compounded as to be slow i
eration, but after they have thoroughly ope
the stomach and bowels, one or two pills i
to purge the system, and in their operation t
ly purge and cleanse the stomach and bowel
ery impurity, but strengthen and give new
vigor to the digestive organs, &c.
ANTI-ACID AND CARMINA
PREPARATION.
This medicine has been successfully used
ness and wind in the stomach, and is a val
cific in all cases of nervous irritability and
hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apolexy, &
COUGH MIXTURE.
The reputation of this mixture stands unr
the cure of all coughs proceeding from cold
chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation o
or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver
quently produce consumption. It is decided
medicine ever discovered for the cure of the
cough.
COMPOUND STRENGTHEN
PLASTER.
All who have used this plaster have found
sure remedy for pain or weakness in the
back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c
lung and liver complaints, colds, asthma, rh
&c.
HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE PO
This medicine may be relied upon to giv
ate relief, and its use persevered in, will ef
tain cure of this truly painful and troublesom
This specific has been used by the propriet
practice for more than fourteen years, an
never known an instance where it has faile
a cure. Try it.
Ointments for the cure of the Itch and all ot
neous
ERUPTIONS.
This ointment is a safe and efficacious reme
cure of Itch and all cutaneous eruptions,
scald head, one of the worst of humors.
It is a sure remedy for sores and humors
face with which children are afflicted, curin
leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take
to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptiv
ing powder.
ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING
DER.
A sure remedy for inflammation of the bloo
fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's
Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.
AGENTS.
HALLOWELL, SIMON PAGE; Hallowell
J. Churchill; Gardiner, A. T. Perkins;
E. Ladd, Thomas Haskell, R. K. Abbott;
Stanley & Clark; Leeds, Stephen Welcome
S. C. Moulton, Taylor, Hitchcock & Co.;
B. Lovejoy; Mt. Vernon, Upham T. Cr
mouth, A. B. Blake; Vassalboro', Thomas
Vassalboro', Henry Weeks; East Vassalbo
Taber: Lewiston, N. Reynolds & Son;
L. Bursley: Brunswick, Wm. Baker; Cal
Richards & Co; Eastport, J. Beckford, Dr.
son: Belfast, H. G. O. Washburn: Saco,
Berry, Dr. F. Storer: Bingham, S. Goodric
hegan, A. F. Parlin,
Address Nathan Wood, Portland, Maine.
will be promptly attended to.
August, 1844.

THE LIBERTY STAND
IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning.
Communications for the Standard, to be addre
paid) to
AUSTIN WILLEY, Editor.
Advertisements inserted at the usual ra
T. W. & G. E. NEWMAN, Prin